THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1825.

Vol 3...No. 4[illegible]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Lead, Buffalo Robes, &c.

8 tons **PIG LEAD,**
19 bales ***BUFFALO ROBES,***
150 barrels old Monongahela
WHISKEY,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather:
Cap, Printing, & Wrapping Paper,
And Bonnet Boards,

A constant supply, from the manufactory of Sharpless & Co. for sale by

Ekin & Ledlie,
Corner of Market and Water Sts.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1825.—tf.

FOR SALE.

20 Hhds. N. ORLEANS
SUGAR,
30 bbls. MOLASSES
30 Hhds. LEAF TOBACCO,
150 Kegs Manufactured do
500 do. Juniata NAILS,
2000 Barrels SALT,
6 Hhds. WHITING,
20 Bbls. LAMPBLACK,
1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,
30 Boxes TIN PLATES,
SHOT, assorted Nos.
Writing, Printing and Wrapping
PAPER,
&c. &c. &c.

Allen & Grant.

July 29, 1825.—tf.

☞A Warehouse to Rent.

J. BYRNE,
Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH,* for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own autograph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eo1y.

The Estate of James Irwin, dec.
NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against, or being indebted to, the Estate of James Irwin, dec. will present their accounts, without delay, properly authenticated, for settlement, to either

Martha Irwin, *Adm'x.* or
John Irwin, *Adm'r.*

August 19, 1825.—3t

TO LET,
Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

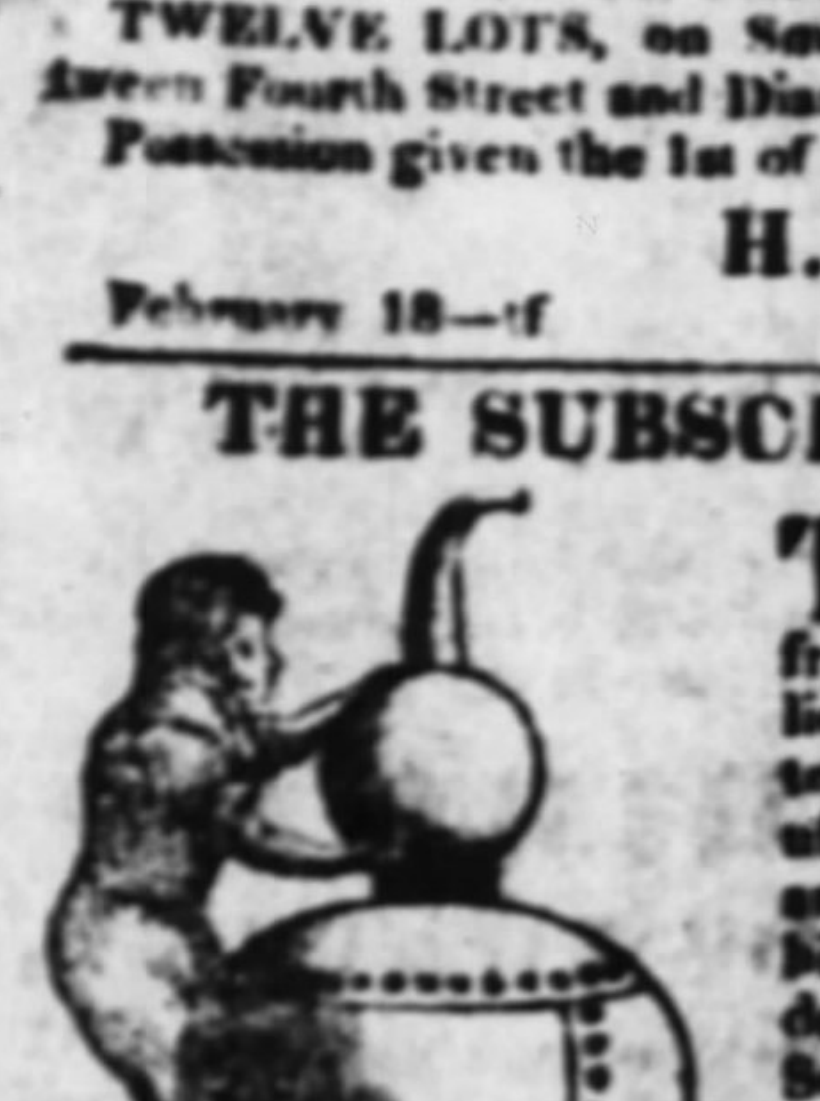
ALSO ON GROUND RENT,

TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley. Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to

H. Holdship.

February 18—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,



TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, *&c. &c.* which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, *&c.* made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1824—tf

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

County Commissioner,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

John Patterson,
Late Clerk to Commissioners.

Moon township, May 6, 1825.

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I offer myself a candidate for the office of

Sheriff of Allegheny county,

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William Caven.

Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

We are authorized to state, that
Captain James R. Butler
is a candidate for the Office of
SHERIFF
OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.

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NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3.t90.]

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf

REMOVAL.
CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

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JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS,
SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS,
Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of *Henry H and Robert Steele,* the co-partnership of STEELE & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh, will make payment to *Hugh Macshane,* agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville, Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment, without delay, and receive payment.

John Snyder,
Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—tf.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

DOCTOR SPEER,
HAS COMMENCED
The Practice of Medicine,
In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 18, 1825

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent, on perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.

It will be laid out in LOTS,

To suit those wishing to rent.

Wm. Robinson.

Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,

20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
16 Chests Y Hyson TEA, very superior

IN STORE,

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD. do.
Loaf and New-Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail,* on pleasing terms.

R Bevan, Jr.

May 27—tf

☞Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

PITTSBURGH
FLINT GLASS-WORKS.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,

LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

FOR SALE,
Four hundred Acres of LAND,

SIX miles from the town of Butler, in Centre township, Butler county, on which there are a cabin House and Barn, and about fifty acres cleared. The land is of the best quality, and will be sold cheap. For terms apply to Dr. F. Bausman, near Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, adjoining the premises.

Henry Miller.

July 1—tf.

AN APPRENTICE
TO THE
Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

E G. Nelson.

Pittsburgh, June 10—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll.
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars.

Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

CALEB W. EDDEY,
Barber and Hair-Dresser,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh generally, that he has established a shop in Wood Street, next door to Mr. Peter Beard's Confectionary Store, where the strictest attention will be paid to those who may please to give him a call.

☞He pays $1 50 per lb. for long human hair.

August 12, 1825—3t.

R. L. KERR & Co.
HAVE ON HAND
Dry Goods,
ROCERIES, GLASSWARE,
Queensware, Stationary,

And a few dozen of Thompson's
BEST QUALITY SICKLES;
Which they offer at very reduced prices, for
CASH OR BARTER.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825

E. MERRITT,
DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets; where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six, in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd,
AGENT

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office.

Is in the West corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

COPPER AND TIN WARE
MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles,
TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS. Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consinment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

J. H. FIELDIN[illegible]
Young Ladies' Academy,

WILL be re-opened on the 5th of September. Some new pupils can now be admitted; and, to induce parents to send young children, who have little to *unlearn*—a much more toilsome task, both to pupil and teacher, than that of learning—the price of teaching, in the *Preparatory Department,* is reduced. An opportunity is wished, of laying the foundation of education, and of preparing children for entering, with advantage, upon the *Course* of the *Regular Class.* The preparatory *course* may be seen by reference to an *outline* which will appear in a few days.

Patrons are respectfully reminded of the necessity of complying with the condition of giving a month's notice, when they intend removing their children. In a limited school this is but common justice; and the violation of it has occasioned both inconvenience and loss.

August 19, 1825—3t.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A HISTORY
OF THE
Protestant "Reformation"
IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND:
BY WM. COBBETT.

For sale at the Bookstore
OF
EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,
Market, between Second and Third Sts.
PRICE 25 cts.

August 12, 1825—3t

WANTED.
THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMEN
CABINET MAKERS,

WHO are good workmen, will meet with constant employment, by applying to the subscriber, in Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

P. Mulvany.

August 12, 1825.—3t.

W. STEELE & CO.
(Successors to the late firm of "Steele & Co.")
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Offer for Sale, on liberal terms,

Leaf and Manufactured TOBACCO.
Juniata IRON, assorted.
do. NAILS, do.
do. NAIL, SPIKE, and DECK RODS.
SHOVELS, SPADES, AXES, and HOES.
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS.
Conemaugh SALT.
WIRE SIFTERS, assorted.
DRAWING CHAINS.
Superior SPANISH SEGARS, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1825.—tf

Gunpowder.

The subscriber offers for sale a quantity of

Best quality Rifle Powder,

WHICH will be disposed of low:—Likewise, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

R. Bevan, Jr.
Wood, between Second and Third Sts.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

About 500 feet *MAHOGONY,*

Consisting of 1¼, 1 inch, and ¾ inch boards, and 400 feet VENEERS, all of good quality:::Also, a quantity of *Bird eye Maple Veneers,* of superior quality—all of which will be sold low for cash.

Pittsburgh, August 5—tf.

St. Genevieve Commercial Warehouse.
CHARLES GREGOIRE, Jr.

HAVING established a Warehouse on the bank of the Mississippi at St. Genevieve, offers his services to his friends and the public in general, as a

Commission Merchant,

and Warehouse Keeper. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor, by his particular attention to business, to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their confidence.

REFERENCES.

Menard & Valle, Col. [illegible],	*St. Genevieve.*
Wistar, Siter, & Price,	*Philadelphia.*
H. Bonnet,	*Pittsburgh.*
Clarke & Green,	*Cincinnati.*
Jos. Barbaroux,	*Louisville.*
J. Mager,	*New Orleans.*
Gen. B. Pratte,	*St Louis.*
Saml. & J. F. Perry, Wm. M. & J. Perry,	*Mine au Breton.*

July 1, 1825. [Aug 5—3mo.]

New-Orleans Sugar.

20 bbls. prime quality New-Orleans **SUGARS** and
10,000 lbs. **PIG LEAD,**
FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 5.—tf.

TO LAND HOLDERS.

THE COOPERATING SOCIETY are desirous of purchasing from FIVE to TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, for the purpose of forming their establishment.

It is necessary the Land should be situated on a navigable river, should be of the first quality, and contain an abundant supply of coal.

Proposals in writing may be made to

Benjn. Bakewell,
President of the Society.

Pittsburgh, August 12, 1825—3t.

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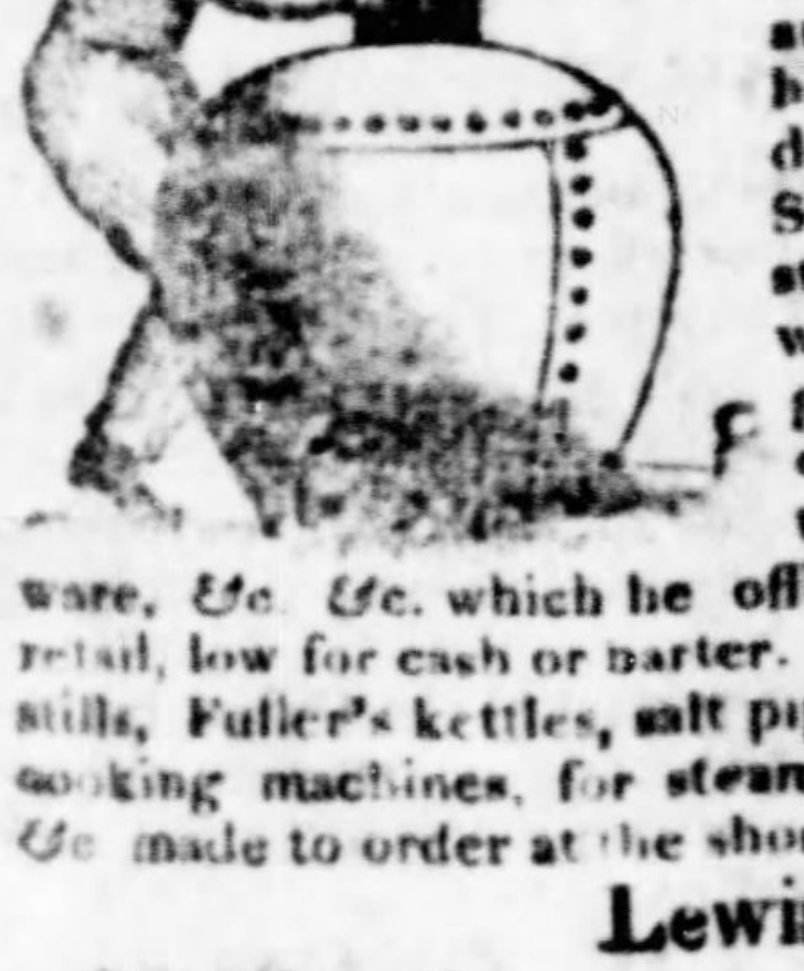

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Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON.
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS,
SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS,
Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of *Henry H* and *Robert Steele,* the co-partnership of STEELE & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh, will make payment to *Hugh Macshane,* agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville, Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment, without delay, and receive payment.

John Snyder,
Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—tf.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

DOCTOR SPEER,

HAS COMMENCED

The Practice of Medicine,

In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 18, 1825

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent, on perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.

It will be laid out in LOTS,
To suit those wishing to rent.

Wm. Robinson.

Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,

20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
16 Chests Y Hyson TEA, very superior

IN STORE.

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD. do.
Loaf and New-Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail,* on pleasing terms.

R Bevan, Jr.

May 27—tf

☞ Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

PITTSBURGH

FLINT GLASS-WORKS.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,

LA FAYETTE and MEDALION

Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

FOR SALE,

Four hundred Acres of LAND,

SIX miles from the town of Butler, in Centre township, Butler county, on which there are a cabin House and Barn, and about fifty acres cleared. The land is of the best quality, and will be sold cheap. For terms apply to Dr. F Bausman, near Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, adjoining the premises.

Henry Miller.

July 1—tf.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

E G. Nelson.

Pittsburgh, June 10—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept 22, 1823—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer.		
3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars.

Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

CALEB W. EDDEY,

Barber and Hair-Dresser,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh generally, that he has established a shop in Wood Street, next door to Mr. Peter Beard's Confectionary Store, where the strictest attention will be paid to those who may please to give him a call.

☞ He pays $1 50 per lb. for long human hair.

August 12, 1825—3t.

R. L. KEEN & Co.

HAVE ON HAND

Dry Goods,

ROCERIES, GLASSWARE,
Queensware, Stationary,
And a few dozen of Thompson's
BEST QUALITY SICKLES;
Which they offer at very reduced prices, for
CASH OR BARTER.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825

E. MERRITT,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six, in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825 —tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT*

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs.
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office

Is in the West corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles.
TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consinment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent

WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

J. H. FIELDI

Young Ladies' Academy,

WILL be re-opened on the 5th of September. Some new pupils can now be admitted: and, to induce parents to send *young* children, who have little to *unlearn*—a much more toilsome task, both to pupil and teacher, than that of learning—the price of teaching, in the *Preparatory Department,* is reduced. An opportunity is wished, of laying the foundation of education, and of preparing children for entering, with advantage, upon the *Course* of the *Regular Class.* The preparatory *course* may be seen by reference to an *outline* which will appear in a few days.

Patrons are respectfully reminded of the necessity of complying with the condition of giving a month's notice, when they intend removing their children In a limited school this is but common justice; and the violation of it has occasioned both inconvenience and loss.

August 19, 1825—3t.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A HISTORY

OF THE

Protestant "Reformation"

IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND:

BY WM. COBBETT.

For sale at the Bookstore

OF

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,
Market, between Second and Third Sts.

PRICE 25 cts.

August 12, 1825—3t

WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMEN

CABINET MAKERS,

WHO are good workmen, will meet with constant employment, by applying to the subscriber, in Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

P. Mulvany.

August 12, 1825.—3t.

W. STEELE & CO.

(Successors to the late firm of "Steele & Co.")

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Offer for Sale, on liberal terms,

Leaf and Manufactured TOBACCO.
Juniata IRON, assorted.
do. NAILS, do.
do NAIL, SPIKE, and DECK RODS.
SHOVELS, SPADES, AXES, and HOES.
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS.
Conemaugh SALT.
WIRE SIFTERS, assorted.
DRAWING CHAINS.
Superior SPANISH SEGARS, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1825.—tf

Gunpowder.

The subscriber offers for sale a quantity of

Best quality Rifle Powder,

WHICH will be disposed of low:—Likewise, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

R. Bevan, Jr.
Wood, between Second and Third St.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

About 500 feet *MAHOGONY,*

Consisting of 1½, 1 inch, and ½ inch boards, and 400 feet VENEERS, all of good quality:::Also, a quantity of *Bird eye Maple Veneers,* of superior quality—all of which will be sold low for cash.

Pittsburgh, August 5—tf.

St. Genevieve Commercial Warehouse.

CHARLES GREGOIRE, Jr.

HAVING established a Warehouse on the bank of the Mississippi at St. Genevieve, offers his services to his friends and the public in general, as a

Commission Merchant,

and Warehouse Keeper. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor, by his particular attention to business, to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their confidence.

REFERENCES.

Menard & Valle, Col. J. B. Bossier,	*St Genevieve.*
Wistar, Siter, & Price,	*Philadelphia.*
H. Bonnet,	*Pittsburgh.*
Clarke & Green,	*Cincinnati.*
Jos. Barbaroux,	*Louisville.*
J. Mager,	*New Orleans.*
Gen. B. Pratte,	*St Louis.*
Saml. & J. F. Perry, Wm. M. & J. Perry,	*Mine au Breton.*

July 1, 1825. [Aug 5—3mo.]

New-Orleans Sugar.

20 bbls. prime quality New-Orleans **SUGARS** and **10,000** lbs **PIG LEAD,**

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 5.—tf.

TO LAND HOLDERS.

THE CO-OPERATING SOCIETY are desirous of purchasing from FIVE to TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, for the purpose of forming their establishment.

It is necessary the Land should be situated on a navigable river, should be of the first quality, and contain an abundant supply of coal.

Proposals in writing may be made to

Benj. Bakewell,
President of the Society

Pittsburgh, August 12, 1825—3t.

[illegible] Gazette.

[illegible] AUGUST 26, 1825.

[illegible] from Beaver, that the Democratic Delegates of that county, have put [illegible] LACOCK, Esq. in nomination [illegible] the seat in Congress vacated by Mr. [illegible] resignation.

NAVAL TRIALS.

[illegible] *Porter.* The result of this interesting trial is at length made known. The charges were, 1. "Disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer,"—in his attack on the Island of Foxardo, in contravention of the constitution of the U. S. and the laws of nations, and in violation of his instructions. 2. "Insubordinate conduct, and conduct unbecoming an officer,"—in sundry letters to President Monroe and the Secretary of the Navy,—in publishing unauthorized statements of the proceedings of a court of inquiry in his case, containing remarks, statements, and insinuations, not warranted by facts, and making public official communications from and correspondence with the government.

The court were unanimous in finding the commodore guilty on both charges, but remark,—"In deciding upon the first charge, and the specification under it, the court feels itself called upon to ascribe the conduct of the accused, which is deemed censurable, to an anxious disposition on his part to maintain the honor, and advance the interests of the nation, and of the service." The court sentenced him to be suspended from the service for six months.—The finding and sentence of the court were approved by the President, on the 17th inst.

The proceedings are to be published by order of the executive. The officers of the court were, Com James Barron, (President;)—Thomas Tingey, James Biddle, C. C. Ridgely, R. T. Spence, John Downes, J. D. Henley, J. D. Elliott, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, C. C. B. Thompson, A. S. Wadsworth, Geo. W. Rodgers;—Richard S. Coxe, Judge Advocate.

Trial of Lieut. Whitlock. This officer of the Jackall was tried on the 15th, charged with neglect of duty, in sleeping on his watch. Five instances were specified—one of which immediately after having been awakened and cautioned. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended without pay or emolument for two years.

Lieut. Wm. M. Hunter, was also tried on a charge of neglect of duty in permitting a Royalist Spaniard, named Madrid, to be received on board the Franklin, when on the South-American station, without informing Com. Stewart, his commanding officer. He was acquitted. It appeared on this trial, that Madrid was received on board by the lieutenant, in consequence of a message from Mrs. Stewart, and was employed as an assistant cook, without any appearance of concealment on his part, or intention of concealing him on the part of the lieutenant, who supposed his presence was known to the commodore. Mrs. Stewart, in her deposition, states that she was induced, when the Franklin was about to sail from Callao, to take Madrid on board, in consequence of letters from a lady of Lima, stating that he was a poor royalist, whose life was in danger, &c. She did not acquaint her husband with the circumstance, because she supposed if he remained ignorant of it no blame could attach to him. How Madrid escaped from the ship on her arrival at Quilca, she knows not. The Spaniard, it is believed, was a spy, and no doubt his presence on board the Franklin will form one of the charges against Com. Stewart. Our readers may recollect the noise that was made about the circumstance some time since, when it was said the Patriot government had made complaint to our government on the subject.

Commodore *Stewart's* Trial is to come on next, on charges, it is said, of a very serious character, deeply involving the credit of the country, and the honor of the naval service.

The incidents disclosed in Lieut. Hunter's trial have all the interest of romance. "There's a lady in the case"—a royalist spy—foreign service—and a military trial; combined in a train of circumstances, which one might suppose were known to the "Great *Unknown*" when he plotted the delinquency of Sir Kenneth, in the novel of the Talisman.

The luminary who edits the Bellefonte Patriot, is quite scandalized at the appearance made by Doctor Patterson, the canal commissioner, now engaged in superintending the surveys in Centre and Clearfield counties. The Doctor, it seems, is dressed in city clothing, and therefore, according to Mr. Petrekin, is a Philadelphia *Dandy*, inexperienced, and ignorant of the country. If the state were to be at any cost for the clothing of the commissioner, and bound to pay his "wear and tear" of breeches, as in some other cases that might be mentioned of public officers, there might be some reason for objecting to the quality of his clothing, and the amount of his tailor's bill. But as the Doctor works without pay, and finds his own clothes, and is, moreover, a good mathematician, and a very respectable man, we are of opinion he stands on too independent footing to be injured by such disinterested "Patriots" as citizen Petrekin.

The same learned editor, in detailing to his readers the incidents of a bear hunt, calls two bears, because they climbed trees, "two Zaccheus's"! and speaks of another bear's using his "land paddles" in running away!

It is now the *ton* with all the hireling presses and beggars for court favor to issue *Bulletins* of the journeyings of H. Clay. We are surprised, that none of the traitor's Journals should have mentioned whether Clay had disposed of all the sections on the National Turnpike, for *douceurs* or promises of support at the next presidential election. *It looks rather suspicious that this vote-seller should tarry so long on the way; if not to receive bribes for obtaining the contracts for certain individuals on the road.*—But Clay's *conscience* forbids the thought!

Allegheny Democrat, Aug 23.

The following, from the St. Clairsville Gazette, of August 20, satisfactorily accounts for Mr. Clay's detention in Ohio, and places in high relief the want of candor and the unfeeling brutality of the above paragraph.

About the first of July Mr. *Clay* left his residence in Kentucky, in company with his family for Washington City. On the way, his youngest daughter, was taken unwell, and her indisposition compelled him to stop at Lebanon, and he was detained there several weeks. His daughter at length gave symptoms of a speedy recovery. Being anxious to arrive at Washington to attend to his official duties as Secretary of State, he departed from that place leaving his daughter with her mother in Lebanon, until she would become able to stand the fatigues of the journey. He passed through this place on the 12th inst. His daughter, however, contrary to his expectation, relapsed, and, painful to relate, we verbally learn, has since died! How poignant must be the feelings of her father when, instead of daily expecting her arrival at Washington, he hears the sad news of the decease of his beloved child, cut off in the blossom of her days and hurried to an unknown world! How uncertain is life! and how soon our highest earthly prospects are blasted by the unsparing hand of Death!

Maj. T. P. Andrews has returned from the Creek country. Previous to his departure he reinstated Col. Crowell in office, as Creek Agent, having found, on investigation, that there were no grounds for the charges made against him by Gov. Troup.

From [illegible]

"RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

ESSAY, NO. V.

[illegible] July 15, 1825.

Sir, I had the honor to inform you, in the essay of the 10th inst. that I should enter into a further examination of the right, assumed by the legislatures of the states, to instruct the representatives of the people in the senate of the United States, and it is the purpose of this essay to perform that promise.—But to do this, it will be necessary to commence with the premises from which the conclusion, as to the right, is drawn. And, in the course of the examination, we shall find the *root* of the BUD of "a distinction without a difference," noticed in the last essay, which was grafted in the constitution, and forms a distinct order in the states, that overshades the sovereignty of the people in the senate of the United States.

The forms of our government, as well as our laws and customs, are chiefly derived from England.—The *executive* branch of our federal government, for instance, is a modified copy of the *monarchical* branch of the government of England, as our senate and house of delegates are of the houses of lords and commons in the parliament of England. But there is a necessary and important distinction to be taken here, and it should be borne in mind as we proceed in the examination.

In England, the natures of the three branches of the government are relative to the principles of the three distinct orders in society. In England, therefore, the branches in the government are, and may properly be called, orders in the government.—They were designed to represent the respective orders, as equi-ponderant powers in the government, and to act as checks and balances to each other, so as to prevent the confusion and disorder that would arise from running into extremes upon the principle of either of the orders in society.

But in the United States, there were no distinct orders in society, to be represented in the government. Therefore, the *branches* in our government, although correspondent to those of the British government in numbers and the qualities of checks and balances, are not and cannot, properly, be called orders in the government. They were each intended to represent the whole body of the people, and to act as checks and balances to each other, in their operations, so as to prevent confusion and disorder, by running into extremes, in either branch of the government. For instance—the president represents the body of the people in the EXECUTIVE branch of the government, in the execution of the laws, and in their official intercourse with foreign nations; but he is checked in the most important of his foreign and domestic functions by the senate, who are associated with him in the executive department, as his constitutional advisers in such cases. The senate are also the representatives of the people in one branch of their legislature; and in this capacity they act, by a negative power, as a check to the hasty, or party, or sectional proceedings in the house of delegates; who are the immediate local and sectional representatives of the people, in the most numerous branch of their legislature. Again,—the senate represent the people in the supreme judicial department of the union, as a court for the trial of impeachments, &c. And, finally, each branch has the power to check the others, by the exercise of a constitutional negative upon their proceedings, in all cases wherein they may conceive it to be necessary to the *welfare of the union*.

Hence it is plain that the character of the executive and senatorial branches of the government, are as actually, and as necessarily, directly representative of the body of the people as that of the delegates—that their functions are as vital to the interests and prosperity of the union, as those of the delegates—and, therefore, that the representatives of the people, in the EXECUTIVE AND SENATORIAL BRANCHES, SHOULD BE AS DIRECTLY CHOSEN BY, AND DEPENDENT UPON, THE PEOPLE, as the delegates in congress are; and hence it is plain also, that the right of the legislatures to elect the senators is *unreasonable* and *improper*—and consequently, that the "right of instruction," as derived from the right of election, by the legislature, is also *unreasonable* and *improper*; as well as unconstitutional, as it is seen to be, in the preceding essay.

The plan of the government was as simple and sublime, and as well calculated for the political redemption of the world, as human ingenuity could contrive it. But the scheme has been vitiated and corrupted by the introduction of UNNATURAL and UNNECESSARY bodies into the system, that tend to the distemperature and destruction of the union, "as naturally and as necessarily as rust corrupts iron, or as arsenic destroys the human body"—I mean the state legislatures, as senatorial electors, and the electoral colleges, as electors of the president and vice-president of the United States.

But Mr. Hamilton has introduced another sophism upon this subject, which it may be proper to notice here. He admits the *election* of the senators by the state legislatures, to be an evil in the federal system, but says—"it is an evil which could not be avoided, without excluding the states, in their political capacities, wholly from a place in the organization of the national government—if this had been done, it would doubtless have been interpreted into an entire dereliction of the federal principle; and would certainly have deprived the state governments of that absolute safeguard which they will enjoy under this provision."

It would be difficult, I think, to find, in the same space, of any writer, more fictions and absurdities than are crowded into this short extract. Allow me to expose a few of them, in the way of question and answer.

Ques 1st. What constitutes a state?—Ans. The people, residing within certain geographical limits.

2d. What constitutes a political state?—Ans. An association of people for the purposes of government.

3d. What are the political *capacities* of a state?—Ans. The *rights* of the *people* to *govern*, or to *choose* those who may *represent* them in matters of government.

It follows, then, that the legislatures are not "the states in their political capacities," but merely the *representatives* of the political capacities of the states, in the choice of their senators. Now, as it is not *necessary* that the people should be represented in the choice of their senators—so it is not necessary that the senators should be chosen by the legislatures, to give "the states, in their political capacities, a place in the organization of the national government;" but the reverse is true, in the exact proportion of the difference between principals and representatives.

4th. But how would the election of the senators, by the people, have been "a dereliction of the federal principle?" The federal principle is that of a union of the states. Would the states be less in union, if the senators were chosen by the people?—I can imagine nothing more absurd than the affirmative of this question.

5th. How would the election of the senators, by the people, deprive "the state governments of the ABSOLUTE SAFEGUARD they enjoy," in the election of senators, by the legislatures? Would the senators be less the representatives of the states, if elected by the people? Would they be less sensible of state rights; of the importance of the state governments; or less watchful and jealous in defence of them? Neither of these cases can be rationally presumed; and the argument on the extract would be at an end—but for the inference it authorizes, that the "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION" was contemplated, as the "absolute safeguard," in the case of election of senators by the legislatures; and which, it is probable, Mr. Hamilton would not, by any means, have conceded, in the case of election by the people.

Mr. Hamilton has told us that, "it is certainly true, that the state legislatures, by forbearing the appointment of senators, might destroy the national government." But he well knows how to mark his points, and to limit his arguments to his purposes.—For, if he had gone but one thought farther, and had demonstrated, with another flourish of his pen, (which was the wand that converted almost every argument touched with it, by that great political magician, into whatever shape, or color, or substance, he pleased,) as he might easily have done, that there WAS A THOUSAND TIMES MORE DANGER to the "national government," from the "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION," than there was from the right of election, by the legislatures—he, Mr. Hamilton, would have defeated the object of his argument, and would have been disappointed *in the establishment* of "distinct orders" in the states. *For instance*—let us suppose that an appropriation is necessary to defray the ex[illegible] the "factions in the legislature [illegible] that the senators [illegible] would be [illegible], and the national [illegible] destroyed. This, and many [illegible] might have been supposed [illegible]—but this would have been enough: no lover of the union, no patriot, no rational man, would have yielded, for a moment, to the right of instruction, with the right of electing, by the legislatures.

I shall continue and conclude this subject in another essay—and further demonstrate the fact, that I am, with great respect,

A Federal Democratic Republican.

Detroit, (Mich. Ter.) Aug. 2.

The Indians.—During the last two or three weeks, between two and three thousand Indians, including women and children, have made their usual annual visit to Malden, for the purpose of receiving their presents from the British Indian Agency at that place. The week before last, the editor of this paper was at Malden, at which time nearly fifteen hundred were assembled. A part was encamped on Bois Blanc Island, opposite Malden, but the greatest proportion had "pitched their tents" a short distance above the village. At the latter place there were about one thousand, more than one half of whom were women and children, and they presented a *tout ensemble* of a truly novel and interesting character, and calculated, more than any thing else, to revive the impressions which almost every one receives in perusing the wanderings of the suffering tribes of Israel, through the trackless wilderness. Here could be seen the slothful and ragged Chippewa, with his dirty wives and children, from the vicinity of Saginaw—the almost equally disgusting Potawatomie, from the south of Lake Michigan—the robust and warlike Sack from the Mississippi—and a few Indians of all the several tribes and families in the peninsula of Michigan, together with those who reside on the other side of our boundaries. With the exception of the Sacks, there appeared a uniformity in the dress of those Indians that pretend to wear any—it consists of a calico or coarse cotton shirt, long leggings, mocasins, and blanket—the Sacks, we believe, never wear a shirt, considering it a garment which belongs exclusively to the female sex—some of them wear leggings, and all have a blanket, which they usually wear so as to expose their right arm and shoulder—their hair is shaved close to the scalp, with the exception of a narrow strip, reaching from a little forward of the crown down the back of the head—this hair is made to stand erect, and is from four to six inches long, painted red, and decorated with feathers. The finest forms, either for strength or beauty, are among the Sacks. During the day, the Indians would be employed in receiving their presents, playing at some of their games, or wandering about the village in quest of liquor—many were continually intoxicated in the streets to the great annoyance of the inhabitants—but at night there were numerous *powwows*, and nearly the whole time until the break of day, was employed by several *parties* in singing, drumming, and dancing. This visit for presents may properly be called the *Indian Carnival*.

It is to us a matter of astonishment, that the British government continues the policy of giving annually, such a vast amount of presents to the Indians *living in our territory*. Have these gifts any connexion with *ulterior* views, or are they made as a reward for the past services of the recipients? If future objects are intended, and those objects are hostile, either to our peace or interests, the government of England will most assuredly find itself in an error, and that this expenditure is worse than useless. And considering the use that a great number of the Indians make of the presents which they receive, we cannot refrain from saying for the most part they are a curse rather than a benefit. It is a well known fact, that a great portion of these presents are disposed of, either among the Canadians or our own whiskey dealing gentry, for rum and whiskey; and to this cause alone can we attribute the nuisances, in the shape of male and female savages, which yearly in June and July, infest our streets and houses.

We have heard that it has been determined, by the British government to lessen by degrees the amount of presents to the Indians—the annual expenditure, at Drummond's Island and Malden, on account of the Indians, we believe exceeds three hundred thousand dollars. Two summers since, in consequence of the vast number that frequented Malden, it was thought advisable to make some attempt to induce the Indians of the peninsula of Michigan to desist from their visits, as some apprehensions were entertained that the impressions which they received at that place would induce them to act with insolence towards our other new settlers. Six or eight persons were appointed by Governor Cass, and we believe were instructed to exert themselves to stop the Indians in their journey to Malden, and induce them to turn back. The experiment, however, was wholly useless; those appointed either did nothing, or possessed no influence with the Indians.

A Sacrifice.---We were informed last Thursday, that the Sacs, at Malden, who brought some prisoners with them from the Mississppi, killed three and burnt their bodies.

On the same day, we saw an Indian who resides near Saginaw, with a horrid cut in his breast and his upper lip bit off---he too had been keeping the Carnival at Malden, and in a drunken frolic, quarrelled with one of the body guard of the notorious *Kishkauko*.

Oneida Indians. One day last week we were visited by four or five of our red brethren, who were dressed after the manner of the whites, with the addition, perhaps, of a belt or band. We at first thought they were from some of the missionary establishments in Ohio, and were much surprised at their inquiring for mathematical books and instruments, and surveyors' compasses. On inquiry, we found them to be Oneida Indians, on their way to join their brethren at Green Bay.—They said they were accompanied by sixty or seventy of their tribe, and that the representations from Green Bay were of such a nature, that they believed a greater part of their people would eventually emigrate. The party departed for Green Bay last Friday, in the schooners Eclipse, and Erie Packet.

From the Geneva Gazette.

During a violent storm of rain in Kingwood, N. J. on the 6th ult. a sunfish, 4 inches long, fell on a spot a mile from any stream, and was put into a tub of water where it swam about. Several persons saw it strike the ground, and can testify to the singular occurrence.

Warm and sweetened water, taken freely, will often remove cramp in the stomach, when opium and other powerful medicines have failed.

Those who prefer health and comfort to sickness and fashion, will frequently whitewash their rooms, instead of using paper or paint. Lime, as a means of purifying rooms, sinks, vaults, &c. has received less attention than it deserves. The New England Farmer says "if any still prefer quality to health, they must enjoy their own whims and pay their own doctors' bills."

Lorenzo Dow is now said to be travelling in Massachusetts.

Beef, Hide and Tallow.—The Grand Jurors, who were summoned to attend the court of common pleas, in Jefferson county, on the 4th of July last, weighed £5765 averaging £240 each!

Since Gen. La Fayette arrived in this country he has travelled 18,000 miles, averaging 60 miles a day. "Beat that who can," as the Yankees sometimes say of their pumpkins.

Toast given in Perry county, Pa. *De Witt Clinton*—Whilst the fame of other great men is *handed* down to posterity, his will go by *water!*

The patent right of a Machine which, with the assistance of a boy 12 years of age, will manufacture 3600 pins an hour, is offered for sale in Philadelphia.

A mowing machine, which cuts equally well on uneven as on even ground, has been invented in New-London, Conn. A man a boy, and a horse, with its assistance, will cut as much grass as six of the best mowers, and as smooth.

Norfolk August 13.—*Arrival of a French Fleet in Hampton Roads.*—The French squadron under Admirals Jurien and Grivel, which were at Port au Prince during the negotiation of the treaty between the French and Haytien Governments, and subsequently touched at Havana, arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday last, in 13 days from the latter place—the squadron consists of two ships of the line, two of 60 guns, four of 44, a corvette and two brigs, in all eleven sail, and is the largest man of war fleet that has been within our waters for nearly thirty years, except that under admiral Cochrane, during the late war.—We had the pleasure of a full view of them from Willoughby's Point, as they stretched across the bay from the Cape to Old Point Comfort under easy sail, with a fresh easterly breeze, in a line with intervals of about two miles between them and a more grand and imposing exhibition, or one better calculated to inspire admiration, cannot well be conceived. On coming to anchor the senior Admiral's ship, the Eylau, fired a salute which was answered by a corresponding number of guns from Fortress Monroe. We understand the squadron will remain in our waters until the hurricane season in the West Indies is over. [A party of ladies and gentlemen, in the Steam-Boat Virginia, visited Admiral Jurien's ship, and were politely entertained.]

A joint stock company is forming in England, of which the marquis of Lansdown is to be President, and the capital 600,000 pounds, in shares of 100 pounds each, to establish a regular steam communication between the United Kingdom and North and South America. Steam-ships are to start from a port in the Thames, touch at Valentia in the southwest of Ireland, and proceed once a fortnight to Halifax and New-York, and others are to proceed once a month, avoiding the Bay of Biscay, by the Leeward Islands, returning by Bermuda and Fayal. Between the West Indies and the ports of South America, communications will be readily formed. From Halifax to Quebec, through the Gut of Canso, a branch is already in progress in contemplation of the present plan; and will afford a line of steam navigation from England to Quebec, and the interior of North America. The passage to Halifax is calculated at from 13 to 14 days out; to New-York from 15 to 17, the passage to Jamaica, by the Leeward Islands, is calculated at 21 to 13 days; and that between Jamaica and Carthagena may be effected in two days. On the return voyages in such case the length of time will be considerably less, as the vessels will avail themselves of the prevalent winds and currents.

A British Captain [we spare his name.] was walking the other day, in company with the Marquis of Anglesea, down Picadilly when he was accosted by a fellow, half soldier, half beggar, with a most reverential military salute: "God bless your honor! said the man, whose accent betrayed him to be Irish, and long life to you." "How do you know me," said the Captain.—"Is it how do I know your honor, responded Pat? Good right, sure, I have to know the man who had saved my life in battle." The captain highly gratified at this tribute to his valor in such bearing, slid half a crown into his hand, and asked him when? "God bless your honor, and long life to you, said the grateful veteran: sure it was at New-Orleans, when seeing your honor run away as hard as your legs would carry you, from the Yankees, I followed your lead, and ran after you out of the way; whereby, under God, I saved my life. Oh! good luck to your honor, I will never forget you."

London paper.

Several contests have taken place in Philadelphia, between different parties of Irish politicians, just landed on the wharfs. On the 1st inst. there was a "conflict which raged for some time with great violence, and in which it is said as many as one or two hundred persons were engaged. The police officers, with the Mayor at their head, had some difficulty in restoring order. A number of the ringleaders were taken into custody."—They were Orange and Ribband men, and had fought on shipboard, during the passage; the former being worsted at sea, had procured assistance and renewed the fight on shore.

The *Ladies*, or rather some of the ladies of Huntsville, Alabama, celebrated the last 4th of July by a public dinner at a Tavern! They ought to have seen a self-condemnation in their second regular toast.

"*Home*—The best reflector of woman's brightness."

Nat. Gaz.

A child in Upper Canada, bit by a mad dog, and exhibiting the usual appearance in the sublingual glands, has been perfectly restored, by the careful and repeated application of the lancet and caustic to the pimples and tumors beneath the tongue. These tumors made their appearance on the evening of the tenth day after the bite, and were immediately discharged by the lancet. The same process on every reappearance of the tumors, produced a cure of this alarming disease in about a week. *N. Y. Statesman.*

RISE OF TICKETS

IN THE

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

THE Tickets in the GRAND STATE LOTTERY of MARYLAND, to be drawn in October or November next, and in one drawing only!! will advance from the present price of $4 to $5 *on the 1st of next month (September).* All orders mailed within this time addressed to W. C. CONINE, *Baltimore or Philadelphia*, will be executed at the present low rate of $4, and shares in proportion.

☞ The Scheme of this brilliant Lottery and excellent Plan of drawing will be found below.

SOMETHING EXTRA!

W. C. CONINE

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of his friends and patrons to the Schemes of these brilliant Lotteries here below, where, by the investment of a few dollars, handsome fortunes may be obtained in one day only—and as W. C. Conine is the ever industrious agent of Fortune, he gives this early notice to all who wish an abundance of that essential article CASH, to forward on their orders immediately, lest they may fail to procure a chance.

By authority of the State of Maryland.

UNIVERSITY LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS, NEW SERIES,

Positively to be drawn in August or September.

Splendid Scheme.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,308	1,308
5	1,000	5,000
10	500	5,000
44	100	4,400
88	50	4,400
528	12	6,336
5676	6	34,056
6,356 prizes.		$98,000
13,244 blanks.		

19,600 tickets.

Whole Tickets	$6 00	Quarters	$1 50
Halves	3 00	Eighths	75

☞ A certificate of 17 whole tickets can be had for $71 40, and shares in the same proportion.

Md. University Lottery,

For the benefit of the Medical College of Baltimore. Fifth Class, New Series—to be drawn the 19th day of October next, and finished in a few minutes.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
2	2,956	5,912
12	1,000	12,000
12	500	6,000
30	100	3,000
168	50	8,400
168	25	4,200
1344	12	16,128
11340	6	68,040
13080 prizes		$163,680
19656 blanks		

32736 tickets

Whole Tickets	6 00	Quarters	1 50
Halves	3 00	Eighths	75

A certificate of 11 whole tickets can be had for $40 50, and shares in proportion.

BY SPECIAL ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

State Lottery of Maryland,

Under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed by the governor and council, and by an

IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING,

Secured by letters patent under the seal of the U S.

The whole to be completed in One Day, and will positively take place in the city of Baltimore in October or November next.

Scheme.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10 000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
30	100	3,000
60	50	3,000
100	20	2,000
200	10	2,000
400	5	2,000
20000	4	80,000
20813 prizes		$152,000

40000 tickets—Not one blank to a prize.

Every prize payable in cash, sixty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets $4: Shares in proportion.

The drawing of the above brilliant Lottery, will positively be on that popular mode of drawing, the odd and even system, where the purchaser of two tickets, or two shares, will be certain of drawing at least one prize, and may draw three!!!

Tickets and Shares in all of the above brilliant Lotteries, and those which are anticipated will prove fortunate, are for sale at

Conine's

HOMES OF FORTUNE,

No. 32, Market street, near the Market, and 217 Market street, near Liberty, Baltimore, and No. 3, South Third street, Philadelphia.

Those who send their remittances to Conine's Offices, will, at the completion of the drawing, be informed of the fate of their tickets by letter, or be forwarded a paper containing the drawing at large.

☞ Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing cash, or prize tickets in any responsible lottery, will meet the same prompt attention, as if on personal application. Address

W. C. Conine,

Baltimore.

Aug. 17—td.

[illegible]ittsburgh Gazette.

[illegible] MORNIN[illegible] AUGUST 26, 1825.

We [illegible]om Beaver, that the Democratic [illegible]gates of that county, have put [illegible]R LACOCK, Esq. in nomination [illegible] the seat in Congress vacated by Mr. [illegible] resignation.

An ange[illegible]
And left t[illegible]

NAVAL TRIALS.

[illegible] Com. Porter. The result of this interesting trial is at length made known. The charges were, 1. "Disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer,"—in his attack on the Island of Foxardo, in contravention of the constitution of the U. S. and the laws of nations, and in violation of his instructions. 2. "Insubordinate conduct, and conduct unbecoming an officer,"—in sundry letters to President Monroe and the Secretary of the Navy,—in publishing unauthorized statements of the proceedings of a court of inquiry in his case, containing remarks, statements, and insinuations, not warranted by facts, and making public official communications from and correspondence with the government.

The court were unanimous in finding the commodore guilty on both charges, but remark,—"In deciding upon the first charge, and the specification under it, the court feels itself called upon to ascribe the conduct of the accused, which is deemed censurable, to an anxious disposition on his part to maintain the honor, and advance the interests of the nation, and of the service." The court sentenced him to be suspended from the service for six months.—The finding and sentence of the court were approved by the President, on the 17th inst.

The proceedings are to be published by order of the executive. The officers of the court were, Com. James Barron, (President;)—Thomas Tingey, James Biddle, C. C. Ridgely, R. T. Spence, John Downes, J. D. Henley, J. D. Elliott, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, C. C. B. Thompson, A. S. Wadsworth, Geo. W. Rodgers;—Richard S. Coxe, Judge Advocate.

Trial of Lieut. Whitlock. This officer of the Jackall was tried on the 15th, charged with neglect of duty, in sleeping on his watch. Five instances were specified—one of which immediately after having been awakened and cautioned. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended without pay or emolument for two years.

Lieut. Wm. M. Hunter, was also tried on a charge of neglect of duty in permitting a Royalist Spaniard, named Madrid, to be received on board the Franklin, when on the South-American station, without informing Com. Stewart, his commanding officer. He was acquitted. It appeared on this trial, that Madrid was received on board by the lieutenant, in consequence of a message from Mrs. Stewart, and was employed as an assistant cook, without any appearance of concealment on his part, or intention of concealing him on the part of the lieutenant, who supposed his presence was known to the commodore. Mrs. Stewart, in her deposition, states that she was induced, when the Franklin was about to sail from Callao, to take Madrid on board, in consequence of letters from a lady of Lima, stating that he was a poor royalist, whose life was in danger, &c. She did not acquaint her husband with the circumstance, because she supposed if he remained ignorant of it no blame could attach to him. How Madrid escaped from the ship on her arrival at Quilca, she knows not. The Spaniard, it is believed, was a spy, and no doubt his presence on board the Franklin will form one of the charges against Com. Stewart. Our readers may recollect the noise that was made about the circumstance some time since, when it was said the Patriot government had made complaint to our government on the subject.

. Commodore *Stewart's* Trial is to come on next, on charges, it is said, of a very serious character, deeply involving the credit of the country, and the honor of the naval service.

* * *

The incidents disclosed in Lieut. Hunter's trial have all the interest of romance. "There's a lady in the case"—a royalist spy—foreign service—and a military trial; combined in a train of circumstances, which one might suppose were known to the "Great *Unknown*" when he plotted the delinquency of Sir Kenneth, in the novel of the Talisman.

The luminary who edits the Bellefonte Patriot, is quite scandalized at the appearance made by Doctor Patterson, the canal commissioner, now engaged in superintending the surveys in Centre and Clearfield counties. The Doctor, it seems, is dressed in city clothing, and therefore, according to Mr. Petrekin, is a Philadelphia *Dandy*, inexperienced, and ignorant of the country. If the state were to be at any cost for the clothing of the commissioner, and bound to pay his "wear and tear" of breeches, as in some other cases that might be mentioned of public officers, there might be some reason for objecting to the quality of his clothing, and the amount of his tailor's bill. But as the Doctor works without pay, and finds his own clothes, and is, moreover, a good mathematician, and a very respectable man, we are of opinion he stands on too independent footing to be injured by such disinterested "Patriots" as citizen Petrekin.

The same learned editor, in detailing to his readers the incidents of a bear hunt, calls two bears, because they climbed trees, "two Zaccheus's"! and speaks of another bear's using his "land paddles" in running away!

It is now the *ton* with all the hireling presses and beggars for court favor to issue *Bulletins* of the journeyings of H. Clay. We are surprised, that none of the traitor's Journals should have mentioned whether Clay had disposed of all the sections on the National Turnpike, for *douceurs* or promises of support at the next presidential election. *It looks rather suspicious that this vote-seller should tarry so long on the way; if not to receive bribes for obtaining the contracts for certain individuals on the road.*—But Clay's *conscience* forbids the thought!

Allegheny Democrat, Aug 23.

The following, from the St. Clairsville Gazette, of August 20, satisfactorily accounts for Mr. Clay's detention in Ohio, and places in high relief the want of candor and the unfeeling brutality of the above paragraph.

About the first of July Mr. *Clay* left his residence in Kentucky, in company with his family for Washington City. On the way, his youngest daughter, was taken unwell, and her indisposition compelled him to stop at Lebanon, and he was detained there several weeks. His daughter at length gave symptoms of a speedy recovery. Being anxious to arrive at Washington to attend to his official duties as Secretary of State, he departed from that place leaving his daughter with her mother in Lebanon, until she would become able to stand the fatigues of the journey. He passed through this place on the 12th inst. His daughter, however, contrary to his expectation, relapsed, and, painful to relate, we verbally learn, has since died! How poignant must be the feelings of her father when, instead of daily expecting her arrival at Washington, he hears the sad news of the decease of his beloved child, cut off in the blossom of her days and hurried to an unknown world! How uncertain is life! and how soon our highest earthly prospects are blasted by the unsparing hand of Death!

Maj. T. P. Andrews has returned from the Creek country. Previous to his departure he reinstated Col. Crowell in office, as Creek Agent, having found, on investigation, that there were no grounds for the charges made against him by Gov. Troup.

From Niles' Register.

"RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

ESSAY, NO. V.

May 16, 1825.

SIR: I had the honor to inform you, in the essay of the 10th inst. that I should enter into a further examination of the right, assumed by the legislatures of the states, to instruct the representatives of the people in the senate of the United States; and it is the purpose of this essay to perform that promise.—But to do this, it will be necessary to commence with the premises from which the conclusion, as to the right, is drawn. And, in the course of the examination, we shall find the *root* of the BUD of "a distinction without a difference," noticed in the last essay, which was grafted in the constitution, and forms a distinct order in the states, that overshades the sovereignty of the people in the senate of the United States.

The forms of our government, as well as our laws and customs, are chiefly derived from England.—The *executive* branch of our federal government, for instance, is a modified copy of the *monarchical* branch of the government of England, as our senate and house of delegates are of the houses of lords and commons in the parliament of England. But there is a necessary and important distinction to be taken here, and it should be borne in mind as we proceed in the examination.

In England, the natures of the three branches of the government are relative to the principles of the three distinct orders in society. In England, therefore, the branches in the government are, and may properly be called, orders in the government.—They were designed to represent the respective orders, as equi-ponderant powers in the government, and to act as checks and balances to each other, so as to prevent the confusion and disorder that would arise from running into extremes upon the principle of either of the orders in society.

But in the United States, there were no distinct orders in society, to be represented in the government. Therefore, the *branches* in our government, although correspondent to those of the British government in numbers and the qualities of checks and balances, are not and cannot, properly, be called orders in the government. They were each intended to represent the whole body of the people, and to act as checks and balances to each other, in their operations, so as to prevent confusion and disorder, by running into extremes, in either branch of the government. For instance—the president represents the body of the people in the EXECUTIVE branch of the government, in the execution of the laws, and in their official intercourse with foreign nations; but he is checked in the most important of his foreign and domestic functions by the senate, who are associated with him in the executive department, as his constitutional advisers in such cases. The senate are also the representatives of the people in one branch of their legislature; and in this capacity they act, by a negative power, as a check to the hasty, or party, or sectional proceedings in the house of delegates; who are the immediate local and sectional representatives of the people, in the most numerous branch of their legislature. Again,—the senate represent the people in the supreme judicial department of the union, as a court for the trial of impeachments, &c. And, finally, each branch has the power to check the others, by the exercise of a constitutional negative upon their proceedings, in all cases wherein they may conceive it to be necessary to the *welfare of the union.*

Hence it is plain that the character of the executive and senatorial branches of the government, are as actually, and as necessarily, directly representative of the body of the people as that of the delegates—that their functions are as vital to the interests and prosperity of the union, as those of the delegates—and, therefore, that the representatives of the people, in the EXECUTIVE AND SENATORIAL BRANCHES, SHOULD BE AS DIRECTLY CHOSEN BY, AND DEPENDENT UPON, THE PEOPLE, as the delegates in congress are; and hence it is plain also, that the right of the legislatures to elect the senators is *unreasonable* and *improper*—and consequently, that the "right of instruction," as derived from the right of election, by the legislature, is also *unreasonable* and *improper;* as well as unconstitutional, as it is seen to be, in the preceding essay.

The plan of the government was as simple and sublime, and as well calculated for the political redemption of the world, as human ingenuity could contrive it. But the scheme has been vitiated and corrupted by the introduction of UNNATURAL and UNNECESSARY bodies into the system, that tend to the distemperature and destruction of the union, "as naturally and as necessarily as rust corrupts iron, or as arsenic destroys the human body"—I mean the state legislatures, as senatorial electors, and the electoral colleges, as electors of the president and vice-president of the United States.

But Mr. Hamilton has introduced another sophism upon this subject, which it may be proper to notice here. He admits the *election* of the senators by the state legislatures, to be an evil in the federal system, but says—"it is an evil which could not be avoided, without excluding the states, in their political capacities, wholly from a place in the organization of the national government—if this had been done, it would doubtless have been interpreted into an entire dereliction of the federal principle; and would certainly have deprived the state governments of that absolute safeguard which they will enjoy under this provision."

It would be difficult, I think, to find, in the same space, of any writer, more fictions and absurdities than are crowded into this short extract. Allow me to expose a few of them, in the way of question and answer.

Ques 1st. What constitutes a state?—Ans. The people, residing within certain geographical limits.

2d. What constitutes a political state?—Ans. An association of people for the purposes of government.

3d. What are the political *capacities* of a state?—Ans. The *rights of the people to govern*, or to *choose* those who may *represent* them in matters of government.

It follows, then, that the legislatures are not "the states in their political capacities," but merely the *representatives* of the political capacities of the states, in the choice of their senators. Now, as it is not *necessary* that the people should be represented in the choice of their senators—so it is not necessary that the senators should be chosen by the legislatures, to give "the states, in their political capacities, a place in the organization of the national government;" but the reverse is true, in the exact proportion of the difference between principals and representatives.

4th. But how would the election of the senators, by the people, have been "a dereliction of the federal principle?" The federal principle is that of a union of the states. Would the states be less in union, if the senators were chosen by the people?—I can imagine nothing more absurd than the affirmative of this question.

5th. How would the election of the senators, by the people, deprive "the state governments of the ABSOLUTE SAFEGUARD they enjoy," in the election of senators, by the legislatures? Would the senators be less the representatives of the states, if elected by the people? Would they be less sensible of state rights; of the importance of the state governments; or less watchful and jealous in defence of them? Neither of these cases can be rationally presumed; and the argument on the extract would be at an end—but for the inference it authorizes, that the "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION" was contemplated, as the "absolute safeguard," in the case of election of senators by the legislatures; and which, it is probable, Mr. Hamilton would not, by any means, have conceded, in the case of election by the people.

Mr. Hamilton has told us that, "it is certainly true, that the state legislatures, by forbearing the appointment of senators, might destroy the national government." But he well knows how to mark his points, and to limit his arguments to his purposes.—For, if he had gone but one thought farther, and had demonstrated, with another flourish of his pen, (which was the wand that converted almost every argument touched with it, by that great political magician, into whatever shape, or color, or substance, he pleased,) as he might easily have done, that there was A THOUSAND TIMES MORE DANGER to the "national government," from the "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION," than there was from the right of election, by the legislatures—he, Mr. Hamilton, would have defeated the object of his argument, and would have been disappointed *in the establishment* of "distinct orders" in the states. For instance—let us suppose that an appropriation is necessary to defray the expenses of gove[illegible] that the "factions in the legislatures" [illegible]; and that the senators are "*instructed,*" the bill would be negatived, and the national government destroyed! This, and many other equally fatal cases, might have been supposed and demonstrated—but this would have been enough: no lover of the union, no patriot, no rational man, would have yielded, for a moment, to the right of instruction, with the right of election, by the legislatures.

I shall continue and conclude this subject in another essay—and further demonstrate the fact, that I am, with great respect,

A Federal Democratic Republican.

Detroit, (Mich. Ter.) Aug. 2.

The Indians.—During the last two or three weeks, between two and three thousand Indians, including women and children, have made their usual annual visit to Malden, for the purpose of receiving their presents from the British Indian Agency at that place. The week before last, the editor of this paper was at Malden, at which time nearly fifteen hundred were assembled. A part was encamped on Bois Blanc Island, opposite Malden, but the greatest proportion had "pitched their tents" a short distance above the village. At the latter place there were about one thousand, more than one half of whom were women and children, and they presented a *tout ensemble* of a truly novel and interesting character, and calculated, more than any thing else, to revive the impressions which almost every one receives in perusing the wanderings of the suffering tribes of Israel, through the trackless wilderness. Here could be seen the slothful and ragged Chippewa, with his dirty wives and children, from the vicinity of Saginaw—the almost equally disgusting Potawatomie, from the south of Lake Michigan—the robust and warlike Sack from the Mississippi—and a few Indians of all the several tribes and families in the peninsula of Michigan, together with those who reside on the other side of our boundaries. With the exception of the Sacks, there appeared a uniformity in the dress of those Indians that pretend to wear any—it consists of a calico or coarse cotton shirt, long leggings, mocasins, and blanket—the Sacks, we believe, never wear a shirt, considering it a garment which belongs exclusively to the female sex—some of them wear leggings, and all have a blanket, which they usually wear so as to expose their right arm and shoulder—their hair is shaved close to the scalp, with the exception of a narrow strip, reaching from a little forward of the crown down the back of the head—this hair is made to stand erect, and is from four to six inches long, painted red, and decorated with feathers. The finest forms, either for strength or beauty, are among the Sacks. During the day, the Indians would be employed in receiving their presents, playing at some of their games, or wandering about the village in quest of liquor—many were continually intoxicated in the streets to the great annoyance of the inhabitants—but at night there were numerous *powwows*, and nearly the whole time until the break of day, was employed by several *parties* in singing, drumming, and dancing. This visit for presents may properly be called the *Indian Carnival.*

It is to us a matter of astonishment, that the British government continues the policy of giving annually, such a vast amount of presents to the Indians *living in our territory*. Have these gifts any connexion with *ulterior* views, or are they made as a reward for the past services of the recipients? If future objects are intended, and those objects are hostile, either to our peace or interests, the government of England will most assuredly find itself in an error, and that this expenditure is worse than useless. And considering the use that a great number of the Indians make of the presents which they receive, we cannot refrain from saying for the most part they are a curse rather than a benefit. It is a well known fact, that a great portion of these presents are disposed of, either among the Canadians or our own whiskey dealing gentry, for rum and whiskey; and to this cause alone can we attribute the nuisances, in the shape of male and female savages, which yearly in June and July, infest our streets and houses.

We have heard that it has been determined, by the British government to lessen by degrees the amount of presents to the Indians—the annual expenditure, at Drummond's Island and Malden, on account of the Indians, we believe exceeds three hundred thousand dollars. Two summers since, in consequence of the vast number that frequented Malden, it was thought advisable to make some attempt to induce the Indians of the peninsula of Michigan to desist from their visits, as some apprehensions were entertained that the impressions which they received at that place would induce them to act with insolence towards our other new settlers. Six or eight persons were appointed by Governor Cass, and we believe were instructed to exert themselves to stop the Indians in their journey to Malden, and induce them to turn back. The experiment, however, was wholly useless; those appointed either did nothing, or possessed no influence with the Indians.

A Sacrifice.---We were informed last Thursday, that the Sacs, at Malden, who brought some prisoners with them from the Mississppi, killed three and burnt their bodies.

On the same day, we saw an Indian who resides near Saginaw, with a horrid cut in his breast and his upper lip bit off---he too had been keeping the Carnival at Malden, and in a drunken frolic, quarrelled with one of the body guard of the notorious *Kishkauko.*

Oneida Indians. One day last week we were visited by four or five of our red brethren, who were dressed after the manner of the whites, with the addition, perhaps, of a belt or band. We at first thought they were from some of the missionary establishments in Ohio, and were much surprised at their inquiring for mathematical books and instruments, and surveyors' compasses. On inquiry, we found them to be Oneida Indians, on their way to join their brethren at Green Bay.—They said they were accompanied by sixty or seventy of their tribe, and that the representations from Green Bay were of such a nature, that they believed a greater part of their people would eventually emigrate. The party departed for Green Bay last Friday, in the schooners Eclipse, and Erie Packet.

From the Geneva Gazette.

During a violent storm of rain in Kingwood, N. J. on the 6th ult. a sunfish, 4 inches long, fell on a spot a mile from any stream, and was put into a tub of water where it swam about. Several persons saw it strike the ground, and can testify to the singular occurrence.

Warm and sweetened water, taken freely, will often remove cramp in the stomach, when opium and other powerful medicines have failed.

Those who prefer health and comfort to sickness and fashion, will frequently whitewash their rooms, instead of using paper or paint. Lime, as a means of purifying rooms, sinks, vaults, &c. has received less attention than it deserves. The New England Farmer says "if any still prefer quality to health, they must enjoy their own whims and pay their own doctors' bills."

Lorenzo Dow is now said to be travelling in Massachusetts.

Beef, Hide and Tallow.—The Grand Jurors, who were summoned to attend the court of common pleas, in Jefferson county, on the 4th of July last, weighed £5765 averaging £240 each!

Since Gen. La Fayette arrived in this country he has travelled 18,000 miles, averaging 60 miles a day. "Beat that who can," as the Yankees sometimes say of their pumpkins.

Toast given in Perry county, Pa. *De Witt Clinton*—Whilst the fame of other great men is *handed* down to posterity, his will go by *water!*

The patent right of a Machine which, with the assistance of a boy 12 years of age, will manufacture 3600 pins an hour, is offered for sale in Philadelphia.

A mowing machine, which cuts equally well on uneven as on even ground, has been invented in New-London, Conn. A man a boy, and a horse, with its assistance, will cut as much grass as six of the best mowers, and as smooth.

◆

Norfolk August 13.—*Arrival of a French Fleet in Hampton Roads*—The French squadron under Admirals Jurien and Grivel, which were at Port au Prince during the negotiation of the treaty between the French and Haytien Governments, and subsequently touched at Havana, arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday last, in 13 days from the latter place—the squadron consists of two ships of the line, two of 60 guns, four of 44, a corvette and two brigs, in all eleven sail, and is the largest man of war fleet that has been within our waters for nearly thirty years, except that under admiral Cochrane, during the late war.—We had the pleasure of a full view of them from Willoughby's Point, as they stretched across the bay from the Cape to Old Point Comfort under easy sail, with a fresh easterly breeze, in a line with intervals of about two miles between them and a more grand and imposing exhibition, or one better calculated to inspire admiration, cannot well be conceived. On coming to anchor the senior Admiral's ship, the Eylau, fired a salute which was answered by a corresponding number of guns from Fortress Monroe. We understand the squadron will remain in our waters until the hurricane season in the West Indies is over. [A party of ladies and gentlemen, in the Steam-Boat Virginia, visited Admiral Jurien's ship, and were politely entertained.]

* * *

A joint stock company is forming in England, of which the marquis of Lansdown is to be President, and the capital 600,000 pounds, in shares of 100 pounds each, to establish a regular steam communication between the United Kingdom and North and South America. Steam-ships are to start from a port in the Thames, touch at Valentia in the southwest of Ireland, and proceed once a fortnight to Halifax and New-York, and others are to proceed once a month, avoiding the Bay of Biscay, by the Leeward Islands, returning by Bermuda and Fayal. Between the West Indies and the ports of South America, communications will be readily formed. From Halifax to Quebec, through the Gut of Canso, a branch is already in progress in contemplation of the present plan; and will afford a line of steam navigation from England to Quebec, and the interior of North America. The passage to Halifax is calculated at from 13 to 14 days out; to New-York from 15 to 17, the passage to Jamaica, by the Leeward Islands, is calculated at 21 to 13 days; and that between Jamaica and Carthagena may be effected in two days. On the return voyages in such case the length of time will be considerably less, as the vessels will avail themselves of the prevalent winds and currents.

* * *

A British Captain [we spare his name,] was walking the other day, in company with the Marquis of Anglesea, down Picadilly when he was accosted by a fellow, half soldier, half beggar, with a most reverential military salute: "God bless your honor! said the man, whose accent betrayed him to be Irish, and long life to you." "How do you know me," said the Captain.—"Is it how do I know your honor, responded Pat? Good right, sure, I have to know the man who had saved my life in battle." The captain highly gratified at this tribute to his valor in such hearing, slid half a crown into his hand, and asked him when? "God bless your honor, and long life to you, said the grateful veteran: sure it was at New-Orleans, when seeing your honor run away as hard as your legs would carry you, from the Yankees, I followed your lead, and ran after you out of the way; whereby, under God, I saved my life. Oh! good luck to your honor, I will never forget you."

London paper.

* * *

Several contests have taken place in Philadelphia, between different parties of Irish politicians, just landed on the wharfs. On the 1st inst. there was a "conflict which raged for some time with great violence, and in which it is said as many as one or two hundred persons were engaged. The police officers, with the Mayor at their head, had some difficulty in restoring order. A number of the ringleaders were taken into custody."—They were Orange and Ribband men, and had fought on shipboard, during the passage; the former being worsted at sea, had procured assistance and renewed the fight on shore.

* * *

The *Ladies*, or rather some of the ladies of Huntsville, Alabama, celebrated the last 4th of July by a public dinner at a Tavern! They ought to have seen a self-condemnation in their second regular toast.

"*Home*—The best reflector of woman's brightness."

Nat. Gaz.

A child in Upper Canada, bit by a mad dog, and exhibiting the usual appearance in the sublingual glands, has been perfectly restored, by the careful and repeated application of the lancet and caustic to the pimples and tumors beneath the tongue. These tumors made their appearance on the evening of the tenth day after the bite, and were immediately discharged by the lancet. The same process on every reappearance of the tumors, produced a cure of this alarming disease in about a week. *N Y Statesman.*

RISE OF TICKETS
IN THE
GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

THE Tickets in the GRAND STATE LOTTERY of MARYLAND, to be drawn in October or November next, and in one drawing only!! will advance from the present price of $4 to $5 *on the 1st of next month (September).* All orders mailed within this time addressed to W. C. CONINE, *Baltimore* or *Philadelphia*, will be executed at the present low rate of $4, and shares in proportion.

☞ The Scheme of this brilliant Lottery and excellent Plan of drawing will be found below.

SOMETHING EXTRA!

W. C. CONINE

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of his friends and patrons to the Schemes of these brilliant Lotteries here below, where, by the investment of a few dollars, handsome fortunes may be obtained in one day only—and as W C. Conine is the ever industrious agent of Fortune, he gives this early notice to all who wish an abundance of that essential article CASH, to forward on their orders immediately, lest they may fail to procure a chance.

By authority of the State of Maryland.

UNIVERSITY LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS, NEW SERIES,

Positively to be drawn in August or September.

Splendid Scheme.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,308	1,308
5		1,000	5,000
10		500	5,000
44		100	4,400
88		50	4,400
528		12	6,336
5676		6	34,056
6,356 prizes.			$98,000
13,244 blanks.			

19,600 tickets.

Whole Tickets	$6 00	Quarters	$1 50
Halves	3 00	Eighths	75

☞ A certificate of 17 whole tickets can be had for $71 40, and shares in the same proportion.

Md. University Lottery,

For the benefit of the Medical College of Baltimore. Fifth Class, New Series—to be drawn the 19th day of October next, and finished in a few minutes.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
2		2,956	5,912
12		1,000	12,000
12		500	6,000
30		100	3,000
168		50	8,400
168		25	4,200
1344		12	16,128
11340		6	68,040
13080 prizes			$163,680
19656 blanks			

32736 tickets

Whole Tickets	6 00	Quarters	1 50
Halves	3 00	Eighths	75

A certificate of 11 whole tickets can be had for $40 50, and shares in proportion.

BY SPECIAL ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

State Lottery of Maryland,

Under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed by the governor and council, and by an

IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING,

Secured by letters patent under the seal of the U. S.

The whole to be completed in One Day, and will positively take place in the city of Baltimore in October or November next.

Scheme.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
10		1,000	10,000
10		500	5,000
30		100	3,000
60		50	3,000
100		20	2,000
200		10	2,000
400		5	2,000
20000		4	80,000
20813 prizes			$152,000

40000 tickets—Not one blank to a prize.

Every prize payable in cash, sixty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets $4: Shares in proportion.

The drawing of the above brilliant Lottery, will positively be on that popular mode of drawing, the odd and even system, where the purchaser of two tickets, or two shares, will be certain of drawing at least one prize, and may draw three!!!

Tickets and Shares in all of the above brilliant Lotteries, and those which are anticipated will prove fortunate, are for sale at

Conine's
HOMES OF FORTUNE,

No. 32, Market street, near the Market, and 217 Market street, near Liberty, Baltimore, and No. 3, South Third street, Philadelphia.

Those who send their remittances to Conine's Offices, will, at the completion of the drawing, be informed of the fate of their tickets by letter, or be forwarded a paper containing the drawing at large.

☞ Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing cash, or prize tickets in any responsible lottery, will meet the same prompt attention, as if on personal application. Address

W. C. Conine,
Baltimore.

Aug. 17—td.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1825.

Commodore Charles Stewart. The latest Washington papers bring us the charges exhibited against this officer before the Court Martial. They consist of four, viz: 1. Unofficer-like conduct—2. Disobedience of orders—3. Neglect of duty—4. Oppression and cruelty. There are 20 specifications of the first charge, the burden of which is, that during the summer of 1822, he employed his ship, the Franklin, and other public vessels under his command, in carrying on, and assisting to carry on, an illicit and contraband trade with certain ports in Peru, with a view to his own private emolument. Of the 2d charge there are 7 specifications, implicating him in aiding and assisting smugglers and royalists to evade the laws of the patriot government of Peru; in receiving and protecting on board his ship royalist spies and officers obnoxious to capture and punishment by the government of Peru; and "in particular, in receiving or permitting to be received and protected as aforesaid, an individual by the name of Madrid, an officer of the royalist army, and a spy in Lima, and the director or late director of the mint." The specifications of the 3d charge, are permitting Lieut. Smith, to be absent without necessity or reason of a public nature; not calling a court martial, when properly applied for; not keeping his ship in order for action. That of the 4th is, that he confined Lieut. Sands 6 months without trial, to the injury of his health.

The commodore put in the plea of "not guilty," and was permitted by the court to employ counsel. We shall keep our readers advised of the principal facts disclosed in the trial.

Canal Convention.—We regret that the speech of *Joseph Patterson*, Esq. of this city, in the canal convention, has not been reported. Its principal facts and arguments may be expected to be embodied in the Address to be prepared by the committee of which Mr. P. is a member. In reference to this speech the Harrisburgh Chronicle remarks:

"Mr. Patterson gave an interesting statement of facts relative to the commerce of the west, which operated strongly in favor of the proposed eastern and western connexion being undertaken speedily and prosecuted energetically by the state."

The Lancaster Journal says "We were promised by the advocates of the canal convention that by it a great *mass of information* would be collected, and spread before the people. We would like to know where it is to be found." It is certain the Lancaster delegates did not bring much information to the convention, and it seems from the above they have not taken much home with them. If the speeches already reported do not enlighten the people of Lancaster, we hope the Address, which will shortly be published, may be better adapted to their capacities:—it may perhaps throw on them much unwished for illumination.

Kentucky Election.—The Louisville Advertiser contains returns from 52 counties, giving 54 members in favor of the Old court, and 23 for the New court. 14 counties to be heard from.

A "called session" of the legislature is talked of, that is, one called by the governor at an earlier period than that prescribed by the constitution,—in order to legislate the new judges out of office, as they were legislated in, and to restore the old judges to their places and functions.

At a large Democratic meeting in York county, a question was taken on a proposition to call a convention to alter the constitution. But *two* voted for the proposition.

The democratic delegates of Northampton county, at their meeting, without giving any opinion on the convention project, resolved to instruct their members of assembly, in the event of a majority of the people voting for the convention, to vote for that measure, with this proviso, "that no amendment proposed by the convention shall take effect until submitted to and approved by the people." The convention, though it may respect, cannot be bound by any such proviso, any more than the members of Assembly can be bound by the instructions of the delegates who passed the resolution.

The Delegates of Huntingdon county, recommend a vote by the people in favor of the convention.

Villany.—On the night of the 6th inst. a fissure was cut in the embankment of the Schuylkill canal, near Pottstown; the water, in rushing through, made a breach of nearly thirty feet wide before it was discovered, and so completely drained the canal that boats grounded. The breach was promptly repaired. $50 are offered for the perpetrator.

The uncommon ceremony of *taking the veil*, was performed at the Convent, at Georgetown, D. C. on the 15th inst. The young lady who thus exchanged the pleasures of the world for the austerities of the cloister, was the interesting daughter of Capt. Jones, of the navy.

Mr. *Vaughan*, the new British Minister to the United States, arrived at Hampton Roads, and proceeded to Washington City, within the last week.

Mr. *Biddle* is elected to Congress from Michigan.

It is supposed the present is the warmest summer since 1749. "Myriads of dead fishes," from 3 to 6 inches long, the Nantucket Inquirer states, were floating on the water in that harbor, on the 5th inst. supposed to have been killed by the heat, in the ponds and creeks which communicate with the harbor. A New-Jersey paper tells us of innumerable *flies* having been killed by the heat.

It is marvellous to us that the editorial fraternity should say so little about the proceedings of the canal convention. If any one is induced to be silent, until the effect of the convention is ascertained, he will find himself out of his reckoning. The convention has had its effect already. The impulse given to internal improvement by the assemblage of so much of the talent of the state, at a sacrifice of individual comfort and interest, for the purpose of promoting the public good, and the majority of upwards of three to one in favor of the resolutions reported by the committee of nine, must be, nay *is* irresistible.—The sense of the people of the counties we have no doubt was expressed by their delegates, as far as it could be ascertained: but this we know, that had the delegates not considered themselves bound to speak the will of their constituents, instead of their own, a still larger majority would have appeared in favor of the resolutions that were adopted.

Before the meeting of the convention, there were divers wise conjectures as to the *political* object that it was designed to accomplish. The opposition in which brethern of the same political family stood, in relation to the measures proposed in the convention, shews how *wise* these conjectures were. And as respects the improper interference of this convention with the duties of the legislature, we have seen nothing advanced to convince us of that; nor can there be, so long as it is constitutionally and morally right to collect the sense of the people upon a measure in which they are vitally interested.

There is some political philosophy taught by this convention. The members of it met, exchanged opinions, communicated views, discussed propositions ably and fully, all this in the short space of three days. Such is the consequence of committing public business to intelligent men, and intent upon a faithful discharge of their duties. *Harrisb. Chron.*

The committee lately appointed by a meeting at Sunbury, to explore the ground between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, by the Shamokin and Mahonoy creeks, reported to an adjourned meeting, on the second of August. It is stated that a Mr. *Mortz* made the surveys and levels, and reported favorably—that by making a dam, at one place of thirty-five feet in height, and digging seventy feet deep, for half a mile, plenty of water might be procured, to effect a complete communication between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, leading through an extensive coal bed, at a moderate expense.

Penn. Intel.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Albany—Increase of Travel, Canal Revenue, &c.—Independent of the great increase of its commercial business, Albany has become the greatest thoroughfare for travellers on business and pleasure, of any point in the United States. Its position and natural advantages will forever secure this boon, let happen what may.

We have been at considerable pains to obtain some data from which we could make a calculation of the daily arrivals and departures. From our inquiries we think they may safely be set down at from five to seven hundred, though some are of opinion that they are much more numerous. Take one day with another, there are fifty public stages which depart, and as many that arrive here, which on an average carry eight passengers each. Independent of these, there are hackney coaches, and canal boats that take their full proportion.

"*Canal.*—From the tenth day of April, to the first day of August, this year, two thousand six hundred and eighty-seven boats departed from this city, and *sixty three thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars*, were received by the collector here on account of toll During the *whole* of the last year, up to the seventh day of December, twenty-seven hundred boats departed from this city." It will be observed that this note embraces only the boats which have *departed* from this city; and the toll received is only on boats that go hence.

The whole amount of toll received last year was $294,546,62, and it may be reasonably calculated that at least $500,000 will have been received at the close of the navigation this year, should it keep open as late as it did last. We venture to predict that it will exceed that amount.

[Let those who are fearful that a canal in Pennsylvania will destroy the travelling on the stage roads, attend to the facts above stated. We are assured, from many sources, that the profits of the turnpikes in New-York have greatly increased since the completion of the canal.]

Ravenna, O.—A notice for a *Public Meeting*, of the citizens of Trumbull and Portage, has been authorized and requested by a number of gentlemen, residing in and out of this place.—That the public may not be in doubt as to the objects of this meeting, we are authorized to state, that its leading object will be to take into consideration the practicability and policy of constructing a Canal from the mouth of Beaver *through the two counties*, to the Portage summit. *Courier.*

Salem, (N. J.) Aug. 10.—Wm. Sayre, who was committed to prison on the confession of the murder of his wife, has been set at liberty.—The authorities of Pennsylvania, where the crime was committed, neglecting to demand him, it was thought unnecessary to detain him any longer. *Shameful.*

During the six weeks ending July 2nd, the average number of deaths in this city was 77—In the week ending July 9th, the number was 76. In the following week, the mortality from the heat, commenced, and the total number of deaths was 129.—The subsequent week, 180. The next, 163. Last week, as will be seen by reference to the bill of mortality, the whole number of deaths was only 66.

Phil. Gaz.

Richmond, (Vir.) Aug. 13.—*Claim against the United States.* We are gratified to learn that in addition to the sum of $50,000, heretofore received (and which had been appropriated by the Legislature to the University of Virginia,) the Treasurer of the State has received the further sum of $128,480,11 cents from the Treasurer of the United States, being the whole amount claimed by Virginia, for interest actually paid on money advanced by her for the United States during the late war. The sum last received will be added to the Literary Fund.

New York, August 12.—Governor CLINTON arrived in this city last evening, in fine health, and much pleased with his western tour. He returned from Pittsburgh through Harrisburgh and Philadelphia and proceeded directly on to Albany, this morning, in the Lady Clinton.

The late Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle says—"The first Monday in October next will in all probability, provide the Governor with a pass port to the walks of private life, where we hope he may enjoy many years both of health and happiness" Let all the people say, Amen!

N. Y. Com. Adv.

We hasten to correct the statement made in our paper of last week, relative to the apprehension of Col Boswel son-in-law of Gov. Desha, at Ripley, O. The editor of the *Castigator*, from whom we derived our information, in his last number says, that the affair between Col. Boswel and Mr. Clarke, was one of daily occurrence in Kentucky, and was conducted without any violation of the customs of that state—which we believe admit of biting and gouging, that Col. Boswel was not arrested, but departed for Maysville, of his own free will, as soon as it was rumored that the life of his antagonist was in danger, where he met a fair investigation, and was honorably acquitted. *Chil. Times.*

Died,

Yesterday, Mr. J. HARRISON LAMBDIN, of this city, aged 27 years. [His funeral is to take place at 9 o'clock this morning.]

At Lebanon, Ohio, on the 11th inst. Miss *Eliza H. Clay*, daughter of the Hon. H. Clay, aged 12 years. This interesting young lady was supposed to be convalescent when Mr. Clay proceeded on his journey to Washington; and continued to grow better in all appearance until within a few hours of her decease.

From the Lancaster Journal.

Departed this Life, on Sunday morning the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock, *Robert Coleman*, Esq. in the 77th year of his age. His remains were interred in the Episcopal burying ground, on Monday the 15th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.

Thus has departed from us, full of age and of honor, a man who stood first among those who must ever rank as the most valuable members of society, and the most revered examples to mankind.

Mr. Coleman was a native of Ireland. He migrated to this country in the year 66. At the commencement of the revolutionary struggle he took his station among the patriots of his adopted country, and served with reputation as an officer of the Pennsylvania militia. He was a member of the convention which formed the present constitution of our state, and for several years a member of the State Legislature. For the space of nearly 20 years he filled the station of Associate Judge for the county of Lancaster; during a great part of which time, President Judge Henry being indisposed, Judge Coleman, as Senior Associate, presided—evincing, in the discharge of this important trust, great ability, impartiality and dignity. He has long retired from public business, finding sufficient employment in the management of his immense estates, and spreading the wealth which an age of enterprise and industry had acquired, in promoting the improvement of his country and dispensing comfort and happiness around him. He has left a large family of children and grand children whose regrets for his loss will be soothed by the reflection that his time was lengthened beyond the common period allowed to man—that his life was one of great usefulness, and that his dissolution was one of gradual departure, surrounded by those he loved, from this to a world of eternal peace.

FOUND,

A Pair of Spectacles,

WHICH the owner may have, by calling at this office, and paying for this advertisement. Aug. 26.

Rags! Rags!

SIX cents per pound, in cash, will be given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Bookstore of

Henry Holdship,
Wood Street.
Aug. 26, 1825—tf.

THE COMMISSIONERS

For the erection of the State Penitentiary

WILL receive Proposals, until the 16th of September, for making 200 LOCKS, according to a pattern to be seen in the office of the Clerk.

Mag's. M. Murray, Clk.
August 26—3t.

MISS PARRY'S Seminary,

WILL be re-opened for the reception of Pupils on the first day of September next.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 26.—1.

Mrs. Basham's School

WILL be again opened on Monday, the 5th of September. Those Young Ladies who are now her pupils, will please attend, if possible, at the beginning of the quarter. The solicitation of public patronage, in the style of strong professions and high claims, with the implied intimation of personal superiority, does not comport with Mrs. B's. inclination; she therefore requests those parents who may desire to observe the improvement of her scholars, to attend at her room on Saturday, of any week when an examination takes place, which will enable them to *judge for themselves* of the proficiency of her pupils.

Mrs. B. proposes commencing a Reading School, for a select number of Young Ladies, to be held two or three evenings in each week; in which, besides attending to Geography and Natural History, she intends to give short Lectures on Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy, on the plan of Blair and Paley, and to read with her pupils some of the best poets, and other English authors—The utility of such an exercise, to young ladies who have made considerable proficiency in other studies, is too obvious to require any comment. The hours of attendance will be from 6 until 9, to commence as soon as a class shall be formed.
August 26.

NIGHT SCHOOL,

For the benefit of Apprentices and Young Mechanics of our city.

MR SCOTT will open a NIGHT SCHOOL, on the evening of the 1st of September, in his Academy, Wood Street, between First and Second Streets, designed chiefly for the benefit of Apprentices and Young Mechanics of the city. In connexion with the useful branches commonly taught, Writing, from an Analysis of Penmanship, by Sir William Jones, will form a prominent part of the evenings' exercise. To save time, and facilitate the progress of the lads, the teacher will furnish them with writing materials at prime cost. $2 per quarter, in money or trade. Poor orphans and sons of widows taught gratis.

DAY SCHOOL.

On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, one class will be examined on Trade and Commerce, and another on Geography, &c &c. Parents and guardians are most respectfully invited to attend.
Aug. 26, 1825—3t.

$500 Reward, in Specie.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living six miles from Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky. on the 17th day of April last, a negro man named BEN; 27 or 28 years old; about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; of a tolerably light color, approaching that of an ordinary mulatto; but his hair is short and curly, like that of negroes generally. He is a little round or stoop shouldered, and stout made; has a short, thick hand, and I think he is left handed; his eyes are a little inclined to be gray, not quite as black as negroes' eyes generally: he has rather a sly, down look when accused with his misconduct; has rather a soft, pleasant speech: he pretends to be a methodist by profession, but he may give that up, as I think he does it to cloak his badness; he may change his name, or he may live under the protection of some white man I will pay Five Hundred Dollars in Specie for the delivery of Ben, to me, at my farm.

John W. Hundley.
July 10, 1825—[Aug. 26] 10t.

Auction Sale.

EXTENSIVE BOOK SALE.

On Wednesday, September 21st, and Friday, the 23d,
AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.
And on Saturday evening, the 24th,
AT EARLY CANDLE LIGHT,
AT FRONT-STREET AUCTION ROOM.
Will be disposed of, an entire stock of

Books,

COMPRISING SEVERAL THOUSAND VOLUMES OF
Theological, Classical, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous,
With a general assortment of
Juvenile, School, & Blank Books,

Among which are many rare and valuable EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

☞Booksellers, Librarians, and others, will find it worthy of attention, as the whole will be positively sold, and Catalogues will be ready for delivery four weeks previous.

TERMS.

$50 to $100, 60 days—$100 to $200, 90 days—over $200, 4 months, for approved endorsed notes.

Davis & Hanson,
Auctioneers
July 29—ts.

HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING,
A large and extensive assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery,
SADDLERY, &C. &C.

WHICH will be sold, at a small advance, Wholesale and Retail, by

Benj. Darlington,
Market Street.
Aug. 19—1mo.

N. B.—Bowen's NAILS, of all kinds, at Retail.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the court-house in the city of Pittsburgh
On Monday the 19th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ:

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of *John Andrews*, of, in and to one Tract of Land, about two miles above the town of Franklin, on the north side of French Creek, warranted in the name of John Andrews; containing three hundred and sixteen acres, be the same more or less; being the second tract above the town of Franklin, adjoining lands warranted in the name of John Mead, on the east, by lands warranted in the name of E. Read, on the north, and by French Creek on the south and west. ALSO—One other Tract or Parcel of Land, immediately adjoining and below the above: being the one half of a tract of land adjoining the town of Franklin, and north of French Creek; warranted in the name of John Mead; being two hundred and eight acres of the west end of said tract. And ALSO, of, in and to a Tract of Land, or Island, situate in the Allegheny River, called Broken Straw Island, in the township of Broken Straw, in the county of Warren, it being the first Island below the mouth of Broken Straw Creek; containing fifty nine acres and eighty perches, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Andrews, at the suit of *Isaac Gregg's Administrators.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Thomas Reese*, of, in and to the following described pieces or parcels of land, viz: A Piece of Land situate in Harlem township, now Erie county, being part of a tract of land warranted in the name of Mathias Sadler, numbered in the general plan of the lands of the Pennsylvania Population Company with the number 234, and bounded as follows—on the east by land warranted in the name of Owen Jones and Irwin's Reserve; on the south by land warranted in the name of Joseph Ogden; on the west by lands warranted in the names of Thomas M'Cullough and Alexander Boyd, and on the north by ——; containing two hundred and forty acres with the allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. ALSO—The residue of a Tract, not before levied on and sold; warranted in the name of Chas Biddle: bounded on the north by Lake Erie; on the east by Irwin's Reserve; on the south by lands warranted in the name of Alexander Boyd, and on the west by lands conveyed to James Horner; supposed to contain three hundred acres, or thereabouts, with the allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Reese, at the suit of *Thomas Billington's Administrators.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *David M'Nair*, of, in and to Lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated south of and adjoining the Turnpike Road, leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, in Pitt township, Allegheny county; beginning at the southwest corner, thence north, eighty degrees east, eighty eight perches, thence north thirty degrees east, eighty-nine perches, thence westwardly along said Turnpike eighty perches, thence north twenty-seven degrees west, one hundred and twenty eight perches, to the place of beginning: containing forty-seven acres, be the same more or less; on which is erected a small Cabin, with all the land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David M'Nair, at the suit of *the Bank of the United States.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *David Sample* and *Lewis Matthews*, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, called Hamburg, situated in Plum township, bounded by lands of Michael Dorr, Elias Davidson, John Sampson, William Allison, heirs of Col. Irwin, deceased, and others; containing 124 acres and 105 perches, more or less; on which there is a Cabin and Stable, with about 35 acres cleared thereon. ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewis Mathews and David Sample, the defendants herein named, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, situate in Wilkins township, in the county aforesaid; bounded by lands of —— Miller, Henry Shook and others; containing 330 acres, more or less; on which are erected two cabins, with about —— acres cleared thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Sample and Matthews, at the suit of *John M'Donald*, Esq.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Scott*, of, in and to a Lot or piece of ground situate in Elizabeth Town, Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, No. 21, being 60 feet on Front-street, 120 feet on Market street, 60 feet on Second street; bounded by Lot No. 22. And ALSO, Lot No. 22, being sixty feet on Front-street, 60 feet on Second-street, and bounded by Lots Nos 21 and 23, be the same more or less, according to Stephen Bayard's plan of said town. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Scott, at the suit of *James Gray*, who assigned, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Patrick Doran*, of, in and to part of Lot No. 343, in the City of Pittsburgh, beginning at the corner of Market and Fourth streets, and running along Market-street, twenty-seven feet eight inches, be the same more or less, thence running westwardly, a parallel line with Fourth street seventy feet; southwardly, a parallel line with Market-street, twenty-seven feet eight inches to Fourth-street, and thence eastwardly seventy feet, to the place of beginning; on which is erected, two three story Brick Houses, now in the tenure of Samuel and John Thompson. ALSO,—Of, in and to, one other part of the the said Lot No. 343, beginning on Fourth-street at the distance of 100 feet from the corner of Market and Fourth street, thence along Fourth street westwardly, twenty feet, thence northwardly, parallel with Market-street, fifty-four feet, to a ten feet, called Earl's Alley, thence eastwardly a parallel line with Fourth street, twenty feet, thence southwardly a parallel line with Market-street fifty-four feet, to the place of beginning; on which is erected one Three Story Brick Warehouse. ALSO, of, in and to, one other part of said Lot No. 343, beginning on Fourth street, at the distance of one hundred and forty feet from the corner of Market and Fourth street, thence along Fourth-street, westwardly twenty feet, thence northwardly a parallel line with Market-street, fifty-four feet, to Earl's Alley, thence along said Alley, eastwardly twenty feet, and thence southwardly a parallel line with Market-street, fifty-four feet, to the place of beginning: the said three Lots or pieces of ground, under and subject to a yearly ground rent of five hundred dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Patrick Doran, at the suit of *Nathaniel Burt.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest, and claim of *John Ferree*, of, in, and to a certain Tract of Land in Wilkins township, bounded by lands of William Ferree, John Swishelm, John Reed, Esq and others, containing 78 acres, more or less; on which are a cabin and a stable erected, with about 12 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Ferree at the suit of *Jane Ferree.*

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be sold, at the same time and place, all the right, title, interest, and claim of *Thomas H. Findley*, of, in, and to a Piece of Land in Pitt township, bounded by land of Kauffman's heirs, Rees Jones, Alex Laughlin, P. Joyce, George M'Combs, and George Ferree, containing 55 acres, more or less; on which are erected a square log house, a log cabin, and log stable, with about 40 acres cleared—the said right, title, interest, and claim, being a life estate only.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas H. Findley, at the suit of *Andrew Boggs.*

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest, and claim of *Abraham R. Woolley*, of, in, and to all the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Ross, and county of Allegheny, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a sugar tree, and running thence by land late of John Wilkins, deceased, south 87 degrees west, 208 perches to a sassafras; thence by land of John Wilkins, dec. south 3 degrees east, 78 perches to a hickory; thence north 76 degrees east, 40 perches to a post; thence by land of William Robinson, south 14 degrees 171 perches to a whiteoak grub; thence north 28 degrees east, 8 perches to a hickory; thence north 24 degrees east, 40 perches to a post; thence north 30 degrees east, 60 perches to a stone; thence north 24 degrees east, 16 perches to a stone; thence 45 degrees east, 16 perches to a post: thence north 60 degrees east, 40 perches to a whiteoak; thence north 30 degrees east, 85 perches to a post; thence by land of Abraham R. Woolley, south 86 degrees west, 30 perches to a sugar tree, and thence north 5 degrees east, 40 perches to the place of beginning, one hundred and sixty-three acres and sixty-two perches, together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Abraham R. Woolley, at the suit of the *Bank of the U. States*

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Pittsburgh, Aug 26 1825. } 3t.

NOTICE.

RETAILERS of Foreign Merchandise and Liquors, within the city of Pittsburgh, will take notice, that the first day of September is the time to take out Licenses, according to Law.

Wm. Graham,
City Treasurer.
August 19, 1825.—3t.

M. S. Mason & M'Donough,

Wood Street,
Are now opening a fresh supply of seasonable

MERCHANDISE,

SELECTED in New-York and Philadelphia, on the very best terms, which they offer for sale low, by the Package or Piece. Their stock comprises a very choice and general assortment o

BRITISH, FRENCH, AND INDIA

DRY GOODS.

Likewise, every description of Domestic Piece Goods, Cotton Yarn, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, &c. They have also in store, Window Glass, Juniata Nails, Bonnet Boards, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper, &c. For the accommodation of country merchants, they will receive in payment, Ginseng, Beeswax, Feathers, Deer Skins, Wool, Whiskey, Flax and Tow Linen, &c.
August 19, 1825—6t

JOHNSON'S

Unchangeable Philadelphia

PRINTING INK.

A constant supply for sale by
Henry Holdship.
ALSO—
Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial
PRINTING PAPERS.
December 31—m1y

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCES.
James Hughes Esq. *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gilmore, *B. Hayden* Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, *Eschbaum & Johnston*, *Wm Bell, Jr. W. Anderson*, *R. Lindell*, Pittsburgh.
August 20.—tf.

Steel Fancy Goods, Buttons, &c

STEEL hat slides; do. waist clasps, buckle
and slides, in great variety; elastic and fi
woven steel belts and bracelets; steel nec
chains, ear drops and broaches; do. watch chain
do. purse and reticle clasps; do. shoe clasps, orn
ments and buckles, in great variety; do head
naments; gilt reticle clasps; do hat and sh
buckles; do watch chains, seals and keys; fan
gilt broaches and finger rings; gilt waist clas
and buckles; watch ribbons, with steel and g
mounts; velvet purses; jet necklaces; jet wa
buckles, lockets and broaches, with a variety
other FANCY GOODS.

ALSO—*Constantly on hand*, an extensive
sortment of U. S. army and navy buttons; st
coat and vest buttons; gilt and plated milita
ball buttons; superior gilt coat, costee, and v
buttons, of the most approved manufactor
second quality and imitation gilt, in great varie
boys' fancy ball buttons; burnished white
yellow metal coat and vest do; plain and figur
pearl shirt and vest do; and superior gilt
imitation cloak hooks, for sale by

John Price, Ag't.
No. 48½, N. Third street, Philadelph
August 19—5t

CASH, CASH!!

I WILL give CASH for two or three thousand bushels of good merchantable

Wheat,

Delivered to me in October next, at the "*Eagle Steam Mill*," now held by Mr. James Cuddy.

James K. Henderson,
3d Street.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 19, 1825.—tf

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1825.

Commodore Charles Stewart. The latest Washington papers bring us the charges exhibited against this officer before the Court Martial. They consist of four, viz: 1. Unofficer-like conduct—2. Disobedience of orders—3. Neglect of duty—4. Oppression and cruelty. There are 29 specifications of the first charge, the burden of which is, that during the summer of 1822, he employed his ship, the Franklin, and other public vessels under his command, in carrying on, and assisting to carry on, an illicit and contraband trade with certain ports in Peru, with a view to his own private emolument. Of the 2d charge there are 7 specifications, implicating him in aiding and assisting smugglers and royalists to evade the laws of the patriot government of Peru; in receiving and protecting on board his ship royalist spies and officers obnoxious to capture and punishment by the government of Peru; and "in particular, in receiving or permitting to be received and protected as aforesaid, an individual by the name of Madrid, an officer of the royalist army, and a spy in Lima, and the director or late director of the mint." The specifications of the 3d charge, are permitting Lieut. Smith, to be absent without necessity or reason of a public nature; not calling a court martial, when properly applied for; not keeping his ship in order for action. That of the 4th is, that he confined Lieut. Sands 6 months without trial, to the injury of his health.

The commodore put in the plea of "not guilty," and was permitted by the court to employ counsel. We shall keep our readers advised of the principal facts disclosed in the trial.

Canal Convention.—We regret that the speech of *Joseph Patterson,* Esq. of this city, in the canal convention, has not been reported. Its principal facts and arguments may be expected to be embodied in the Address to be prepared by the committee of which Mr. P. is a member. In reference to this speech the Harrisburgh Chronicle remarks:

"Mr. Patterson gave an interesting statement of facts relative to the commerce of the west, which operated strongly in favor of the proposed eastern and western connexion being undertaken speedily and prosecuted energetically by the state."

The Lancaster Journal says "We were promised by the advocates of the canal convention that by it a great *mass of information* would be collected, and spread before the people. We would like to know where it is to be found." It is certain the Lancaster delegates did not bring much information to the convention, and it seems from the above they have not taken much home with them. If the speeches already reported do not enlighten the people of Lancaster, we hope the Address, which will shortly be published, may be better adapted to their capacities:—it may perhaps throw on them much unwished for illumination.

Kentucky Election.—The Louisville Advertiser contains returns from 52 counties, giving 54 members in favor of the Old court, and 28 for the New court. 14 counties to be heard from.

A "called session" of the legislature is talked of, that is, one called by the governor at an earlier period than that prescribed by the constitution,—in order to legislate the new judges out of office, as they were legislated in, and to restore the old judges to their places and functions.

At a large Democratic meeting in York county, a question was taken on a proposition to call a convention to alter the constitution. But *two* voted for the proposition.

The democratic delegates of Northampton county, at their meeting, without giving any opinion on the convention project, resolved to instruct their members of assembly, in the event of a majority of the people voting for the convention, to vote for that measure, with this proviso, "that no amendment proposed by the convention shall take effect until submitted to and approved by the people." The convention, though it may respect, cannot be bound by any such proviso, any more than the members of Assembly can be bound by the instructions of the delegates who passed the resolution.

The Delegates of Huntingdon county, recommend a vote by the people in favor of the convention.

Villany.—On the night of the 6th inst. a fissure was cut in the embankment of the Schuylkill canal, near Pottstown; the water, in rushing through, made a breach of nearly thirty feet wide before it was discovered, and so completely drained the canal that boats grounded. The breach was promptly repaired. $50 are offered for the perpetrator.

The uncommon ceremony of *taking the veil,* was performed at the Convent, at Georgetown, D. C. on the 15th inst. The young lady who thus exchanged the pleasures of the world for the austerities of the cloister, was the interesting daughter of Capt. Jones, of the navy.

Mr. *Vaughan,* the new British Minister to the United States, arrived at Hampton Roads, and proceeded to Washington City, within the last week.

Mr. *Biddle* is elected to Congress from Michigan.

It is supposed the present is the warmest summer since 1749. "Myriads of dead fishes," from 3 to 6 inches long, the Nantucket Inquirer states, were floating on the water in that harbor, on the 5th inst. supposed to have been killed by the heat, in the ponds and creeks which communicate with the harbor. A New-Jersey paper tells us of innumerable *flies* having been killed by the heat.

It is marvellous to us that the editorial fraternity should say so little about the proceedings of the canal convention. If any one is induced to be silent, until the effect of the convention is ascertained, he will find himself out of his reckoning. The convention has had its effect already. The impulse given to internal improvement by the assemblage of so much of the talent of the state, at a sacrifice of individual comfort and interest, for the purpose of promoting the public good, and the majority of upwards of three to one in favor of the resolutions reported by the committee of nine, must be, nay *is* irresistible.—The sense of the people of the counties we have no doubt was expressed by their delegates, as far as it could be ascertained: but this we know, that had the delegates not considered themselves bound to speak the will of their constituents, instead of their own, a still larger majority would have appeared in favor of the resolutions that were adopted.

Before the meeting of the convention, there were divers wise conjectures as to the *political* object that it was designed to accomplish. The opposition in which brethern of the same political family stood, in relation to the measures proposed in the convention, shews how *wise* these conjectures were. And as respects the improper interference of this convention with the duties of the legislature, we have seen nothing advanced to convince us of that; nor can there be, so long as it is constitutionally and morally right to collect the sense of the people upon a measure in which they are vitally interested.

There is some political philosophy taught by this convention. The members of it met, exchanged opinions, communicated views, discussed propositions ably and fully, all this in the short space of three days. Such is the consequence of committing public business to intelligent men, and intent upon a faithful discharge of their duties. *Harrisb. Chron.*

The committee lately appointed by a meeting at Sunbury, to explore the ground between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, by the Shamokin and Mahonoy creeks, reported to an adjourned meeting, on the second of August. It is stated that a Mr. *Martz* made the surveys and levels, and reported favorably—that by making a dam, at one place of thirty-five feet in height, and digging seventy feet deep, for half a mile, plenty of water might be procured, to effect a complete communication between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, leading through an extensive coal bed, at a moderate expense.

Penn. Intel.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Albany—Increase of Travel, Canal Revenue, &c.—Independent of the great increase of its commercial business, Albany has become the greatest thoroughfare for travellers on business and pleasure, of any point in the United States. Its position and natural advantages will forever secure this boon, let happen what may.

We have been at considerable pains to obtain some data from which we could make a calculation of the daily arrivals and departures. From our inquiries we think they may safely be set down at from five to seven hundred, though some are of opinion that they are much more numerous. Take one day with another, there are fifty public stages which depart, and as many that arrive here, which on an average carry eight passengers each. Independent of these, there are hackney coaches, and canal boats that take their full proportion.

"*Canal.*—From the tenth day of April, to the first day of August, this year, two thousand six hundred and eighty-seven boats departed from this city, and *sixty three thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars,* were received by the collector here on account of toll. During the *whole* of the last year, up to the seventh day of December, twenty-seven hundred boats departed from this city." It will be observed that this note embraces only the boats which have *departed* from this city; and the toll received is only on boats that go hence.

The whole amount of toll received last year was $294,546,62, and it may be reasonably calculated that at least $500,000 will have been received at the close of the navigation this year, should it keep open as late as it did last. We venture to predict that it will exceed that amount.

[Let those who are fearful that a canal in Pennsylvania will destroy the travelling on the stage roads, attend to the facts above stated. We are assured, from many sources, that the profits of the turnpikes in New-York have greatly increased since the completion of the canal.]

Ravenna, O.—A notice for a *Public Meeting,* of the citizens of Trumbull and Portage, has been authorized and requested by a number of gentlemen, residing in and out of this place.—That the public may not be in doubt as to the objects of this meeting, we are authorized to state, that its leading object will be to take into consideration the practicability and policy of constructing a Canal from the mouth of Beaver *through the two counties,* to the Portage summit.

Courier.

Salem, (N. J.) Aug. 10.—Wm. Sayre, who was committed to prison on the confession of the murder of his wife, has been set at liberty.—The authorities of Pennsylvania, where the crime was committed, neglecting to demand him, it was thought unnecessary to detain him any longer. *Shameful.*

During the six weeks ending July 2nd, the average number of deaths in this city was 77—In the week ending July 9th, the number was 76. In the following week, the mortality from the heat, commenced, and the total number of deaths was 129.—The subsequent week, 180. The next, 163. Last week, as will be seen by reference to the bill of mortality, the whole number of deaths was only 66.

Phil. Gaz.

Richmond, (Vir.) Aug. 13.—*Claim against the United States.* We are gratified to learn that in addition to the sum of $50,000, heretofore received (and which had been appropriated by the Legislature to the University of Virginia,) the Treasurer of the State has received the further sum of $128,480,11 cents from the Treasurer of the United States, being the whole amount claimed by Virginia, for interest actually paid on money advanced by her for the United States during the late war. The sum last received will be added to the Literary Fund.

New York, August 12.—Governor CLINTON arrived in this city last evening, in fine health, and much pleased with his western tour. He returned from Pittsburgh through Harrisburgh and Philadelphia and proceeded directly on to Albany, this morning, in the Lady Clinton.

The late Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle says—"The first Monday in October next will in all probability, provide the Governor with a pass port to the walks of private life, where we hope he may enjoy many years both of health and happiness." Let all the people say, Amen!

N. Y. Com. Adv.

We hasten to correct the statement made in our paper of last week, relative to the apprehension of Col. Boswel son-in-law of Gov. Desha, at Ripley, O. The editor of the *Castigator,* from whom we derived our information, in his last number says, that the affair between Col. Boswel and Mr. Clarke, was one of daily occurrence in Kentucky, and was conducted without any violation of the customs of that state—which we believe admit of biting and gouging, that Col. Boswel was not arrested, but departed for Maysville, of his own free will, as soon as it was rumored that the life of his antagonist was in danger, where he met a fair investigation, and was honorably acquitted.

Chil. Times.

Died,

Yesterday, Mr. J. HARRISON LAMBDIN, of this city, aged 27 years. [His funeral is to take place at 9 o'clock this morning.]

At Lebanon, Ohio, on the 11th inst. Miss *Eliza H. Clay,* daughter of the Hon. H. Clay, aged 12 years. This interesting young lady was supposed to be convalescent when Mr. Clay proceeded on his journey to Washington; and continued to grow better in all appearance until within a few hours of her decease.

From the Lancaster Journal.

Departed this Life, on Sunday morning the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock, *Robert Coleman,* Esq. in the 77th year of his age. His remains were interred in the Episcopal burying ground, on Monday the 15th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.

Thus has departed from us, full of age and of honor, a man who stood first among those who must ever rank as the most valuable members of society, and the most revered examples to mankind.

Mr. Coleman was a native of Ireland. He migrated to this country in the year 66. At the commencement of the revolutionary struggle he took his station among the patriots of his adopted country, and served with reputation as an officer of the Pennsylvania militia. He was a member of the convention which formed the present constitution of our state, and for several years a member of the State Legislature. For the space of nearly 20 years he filled the station of Associate Judge for the county of Lancaster; during a great part of which time, President Judge Henry being indisposed, Judge Coleman, as Senior Associate, presided—evincing, in the discharge of this important trust, great ability, impartiality and dignity. He has long retired from public business, finding sufficient employment in the management of his immense estates, and spreading the wealth which an age of enterprise and industry had acquired, in promoting the improvement of his country and dispensing comfort and happiness around him. He has left a large family of children and grand children whose regrets for his loss will be soothed by the reflection that his time was lengthened beyond the common period allowed to man—that his life was one of great usefulness, and that his dissolution was one of gradual departure, surrounded by those he loved, from this to a world of eternal peace.

FOUND,

A Pair of Spectacles,

WHICH the owner may have, by calling at this office, and paying for this advertisement. Aug. 26.

Rags! Rags!

SIX cents per pound, in cash, will be given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Bookstore of

Henry Holdship,
Wood Street.

Aug. 26, 1825—tf.

THE COMMISSIONERS

For the erection of the State Penitentiary

WILL receive Proposals, until the 16th of September, for making 200 LOCKS, according to a pattern to be seen in the office of the Clerk.

Mag's. M. Murray, Clk.

August 26—3t.

MISS PARRY'S Seminary,

WILL be re-opened for the reception of Pupils on the first day of September next.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 26.—1.

Mrs. Basham's School

WILL be again opened on Monday, the 5th of September. Those Young Ladies who are now her pupils, will please attend, if possible, at the beginning of the quarter. The solicitation of public patronage, in the style of strong professions and high claims, with the implied intimation of personal superiority, does not comport with Mrs. B's inclination; she therefore requests those parents who may desire to observe the improvement of her scholars, to attend at her room on Saturday, of any week when an examination takes place, which will enable them to *judge for themselves* of the proficiency of her pupils.

Mrs. B proposes commencing a Reading School, for a select number of Young Ladies, to be held two or three evenings in each week; in which, besides attending to Geography and Natural History, she intends to give short Lectures on Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy, on the plan of Blair and Paley, and to read with her pupils some of the best poets, and other English authors.—The utility of such an exercise, to young ladies who have made considerable proficiency in other studies, is too obvious to require any comment. The hours of attendance will be from 6 until 8, to commence as soon as a class shall be formed.

August 26*

NIGHT SCHOOL,

For the benefit of Apprentices and Young Mechanics of our city.

MR SCOTT will open a NIGHT SCHOOL, on the evening of the 1st of September, in his Academy, Wood Street, between First and Second Streets, designed chiefly for the benefit of Apprentices and Young Mechanics of the city. In connexion with the useful branches commonly taught, Writing, from an Analysis of Penmanship, by Sir WilliamJones, will form a prominent part of the evenings' exercise. To save time, and facilitate the progress of the lads, the teacher will furnish them with writing materials at prime cost. $2 per quarter, in money or trade. Poor orphans and sons of widows taught gratis.

DAY SCHOOL.

On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, one class will be examined on Trade and Commerce, and another on Geography, &c &c. Parents and guardians are most respectfully invited to attend.

Aug. 26, 1825—3t.

$500 Reward, in Specie.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living six miles from Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky. on the 17th day of April last, a negro man named BEN; 27 or 28 years old; about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; of a tolerably light color, approaching that of an ordinary mulatto; but his hair is short and curly, like that of negroes generally. He is a little round or stoop shouldered, and stout made; has a short, thick hand, and I think he is left handed; his eyes are a little inclined to be gray, not quite as black as negroes' eyes generally: he has rather a sly, down look when accused with his misconduct; has rather a soft, pleasant speech: he pretends to be a methodist by profession, but he may give that up, as I think he does it to cloak his badness; he may change his name, or he may live under the protection of some white man. I will pay Five Hundred Dollars in Specie for the delivery of Ben, to me, at my farm.

John W. Hundley.

July 10, 1825—[Aug.26] 10t.

Auction Sale.

EXTENSIVE BOOK SALE.

On Wednesday, September 21st,
and Friday, the 23d,
AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.
And on Saturday evening, the 24th,
AT EARLY CANDLE LIGHT,
AT FRONT-STREET AUCTION ROOM,
Will be disposed of, an entire stock of

Books,

COMPRISING SEVERAL THOUSAND VOLUMES OF
Theological, Classical, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous,
With a general assortment of
Juvenile, School, & Blank Books,

Among which are many rare and valuable EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

☞Booksellers, Librarians, and others, will find it worthy of attention, as the whole will be positively sold, and Catalogues will be ready for delivery four weeks previous.

TERMS.

$50 to $100, 60 days—$100 to $200, 90 days—over $200, 4 months, for approved endorsed notes.

Davis & Hanson,
Auctioneers

July 29—ts.

HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING,
A large and extensive assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery,
SADDLERY, &C. &C.

WHICH will be sold, at a small advance, Wholesale and Retail, by

Benj. Darlington,
Market Street.

Aug. 19—1mo.

N. B.—Bowen's NAILS, of all kinds, at Retail.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out cry, at the court-house in the city of Pittsburgh

On Monday the 19th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ:

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of *John Andrews,* of, in and to one Tract of Land, about two miles above the town of Franklin, on the north side of French Creek, warranted in the name of John Andrews; containing three hundred and sixteen acres, be the same more or less; being the second tract above the town of Franklin, adjoining lands warranted in the name of John Mead, on the east, by lands warranted in the name of E. Read, on the north, and by French Creek on the south and west. ALSO—One other Tract or Parcel of Land, immediately adjoining and below the above: being the one half of a tract of land adjoining the town of Franklin, and north of French Creek; warranted in the name of John Mead; being two hundred and eight acres of the west end of said tract. And ALSO, of, in and to a Tract of Land, or Island, situate in the Allegheny River, called Broken Straw Island, in the township of Broken Straw, in the county of Warren, it being the first island below the mouth of Broken Straw Creek; containing fifty nine acres and eighty perches, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Andrews, at the suit of *Isaac Gregg's Administrators.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Thomas Reese,* of, in and to the following described pieces or parcels of land, viz: A Piece of Land situate in Harlem township, now Erie county, being part of a tract of land warranted in the name of Mathias Sadler, numbered in the general plan of the lands of the Pennsylvania Population Company with the number 234, and bounded as follows—on the east by land warranted in the name of Owen Jones and Irwin's Reserve; on the south by land warranted in the name of Joseph Ogden; on the west by lands warranted in the names of Thomas M'Cullough and Alexander Boyd, and on the north by ———; containing two hundred and forty acres with the allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. ALSO—The residue of a Tract, not before levied on and sold; warranted in the name of Chas Biddle: bounded on the north by Lake Erie; on the east by Irwin's Reserve; on the south by lands warranted in the name of Alexander Boyd, and on the west by lands conveyed to James Horner; supposed to contain three hundred acres, or thereabouts, with the allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Reese, at the suit of *Thomas Billington's Administrators.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *David M'Nair,* of, in and to Lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated south of and adjoining the Turnpike Road, leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, in Pitt township, Allegheny county; beginning at the southwest corner, thence north, eighty degrees east, eighty eight perches, thence north thirty degrees east, eighty-nine perches, thence westwardly along said Turnpike eighty perches, thence north twenty-seven degrees west, one hundred and twenty eight perches, to the place of beginning: containing forty-seven acres, be the same more or less; on which is erected a small Cabin, with all the land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David M'Nair, at the suit of *the Bank of the United States.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *David Sample* and *Lewis Matthews,* of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, called Hamburg, situated in Plum township, bounded by lands of Michael Dorr, Elias Davidson, John Sampson, William Allison, heirs of Col. Irwin, deceased, and others; containing 124 acres and 105 perches, more or less; on which there is a Cabin and Stable, with about 35 acres cleared thereon. ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewis Mathews and David Sample, the defendants herein named, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, situate in Wilkins township, in the county aforesaid; bounded by lands of ——— Miller, Henry Shook and others; containing 330 acres, more or less; on which are erected two cabins, with about ——— acres cleared thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Sample and Matthews, at the suit of *John M'Donald,* Esq.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Scott,* of, in and to a Lot or piece of ground situate in Elizabeth Town, Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, No. 21, being 60 feet on Front-street, 120 feet on Market street, 60 feet on Second street; bounded by Lot No. 22. And ALSO, Lot No. 22, being sixty feet on Front-street, 60 feet on Second-street, and bounded by Lots Nos 21 and 23, be the same more or less, according to Stephen Bavard's plan of said town. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Scott, at the suit of *James Gray,* who assigned, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Patrick Doran,* of, in and to part of Lot No. 343, in the City of Pittsburgh, beginning at the corner of Market and Fourth streets, and running along Market-street, twenty-seven feet eight inches, be the same more or less, thence running westwardly, a parallel line with Fourth street seventy feet; southwardly, a parallel line with Market-street, twenty-seven feet eight inches to Fourth-street, and thence eastwardly seventy feet, to the place of beginning; on which is erected, two three story Brick Houses, now in the tenure of Samuel and John Thompson. ALSO,—Of, in and to, one other part of the said Lot No. 343, beginning on Fourth-street at the distance of 100 feet from the corner of Market and Fourth street, thence along Fourth street westwardly, twenty feet, thence northwardly, parallel with Market-street, fifty-four feet, to a ten feet, called Earl's Alley, thence eastwardly a parallel line with Fourth street, twenty feet, thence southwardly a parallel line with Market-street fifty-four feet, to the place of beginning; on which is erected one Three Story Brick Warehouse. ALSO, of, in and to, one other part of said Lot No. 343, beginning on Fourth street, at the distance of one hundred and forty feet from the corner of Market and Fourth street, thence along Fourth-street, westwardly twenty feet, thence northwardly a parallel line with Market-street, fifty four feet, to Earl's Alley, thence along said Alley, eastwardly twenty feet, and thence southwardly a parallel line with Market street, fifty-four feet, to the place of beginning: the said three Lots or pieces of ground, under and subject to a yearly ground rent of five hundred dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Patrick Doran, at the suit of *Nathaniel Burt.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest, and claim of *John Ferree,* of, in, and to a certain Tract of Land in Wilkins township, bounded by lands of William Ferree, John Swishelm, John Reed, Esq and others, containing 78 acres, more or less; on which are a cabin and a stable erected, with about 12 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said JohnFerree at the suit of *Jane Ferree.*

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be sold, at the same time and place, all the right, title, interest, and claim of *Thomas H. Findley,* of, in, and to a Piece of Land in Pitt township, bounded by land of Kauffman's heirs, Rees Jones, Alex Laughlin, P. Joyce, George M'Combs, and George Ferree, containing 55 acres, more or less; on which are erected a square log house, a log cabin, and log stable, with about 40 acres cleared—the said right, title, interest, and claim, being a life estate only.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas H. Findley, at the suit of *Andrew Boggs.*

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest, and claim of *Abraham R Woolley,* of, in, and to all the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Ross, and county of Allegheny, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a sugar tree, and running thence by land late of John Wilkins, deceased, south 87 degrees west, 208 perches to a sassafras; thence by land of John Wilkins, dec. south 3 degrees east, 78 perches to a hickory; thence north 76 degrees east, 40 perches to a post; thence by land of William Robinson, south 14 degrees 171 perches to a whiteoak grub; thence north 28 degrees east, 8 perches to a hickory; thence north 24 degrees east, 40 perches to a post; thence north 30 degrees east, 60 perches to a stone; thence north 24 degrees east, 16 perches to a stone; thence 45 degrees east, 16 perches to a post: thence north 60 degrees east, 40 perches to a whiteoak; thence north 30 degrees east, 85 perches to a post; thence by land of Abraham R. Woolley, south 86 degrees west, 30 perches to a sugar tree, and thence north 5 degrees east, 40 perches to the place of beginning, one hundred and sixty three acres and sixty-two perches, together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Abraham R. Woolley, at the suit of the *Bank of the U. States*

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Aug 26 1825 } 3t

NOTICE.

RETAILERS of Foreign Merchandise and Liquors, within the city of Pittsburgh, will take notice, that the first day of September is the time to take out Licenses, according to Law.

Wm. Graham,
City Treasurer.

August 19, 1825—3t.

M. S. Mason & M'Donough,

Wood Street,

Are now opening a fresh supply of seasonable

MERCHANDISE,

SELECTED in New York and Philadelphia, on the very best terms, which they offer for sale low, by the Package or Piece. Their stock comprises a very choice and general assortment of

BRITISH, FRENCH, AND INDIA DRY GOODS.

Likewise, every description of Domestic Piece Goods, Cotton Yarn, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, &c. They have also in store, Window Glass, Juniata Nails, Bonnet Boards, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper, &c. For the accommodation of country merchants, they will receive in payment, Ginseng, Beeswax, Feathers, Deer Skins, Wool, Whiskey, Flax and Tow Linen, &c.

August 19, 1825—6t

JOHNSON'S
Unchangeable Philadelphia
PRINTING INK.

A constant supply for sale by

Henry Holdship.

ALSO—

Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial
PRINTING PAPERS.

December 31—m1y

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCES.

James Hughes Esq. *John Bustard,* Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.

August 20.—tf.

Steel Fancy Goods, Buttons, &c

STEEL hat slides; do. waist clasps, buckles and slides, in great variety; elastic and fine woven steel belts and bracelets; steel neck chains, ear drops and broaches; do. watch chains, do. purse and reticle clasps; do. shoe clasps, ornaments and buckles, in great variety; do head ornaments; gilt reticle clasps; do hat and shoe buckles; do watch chains, seals and keys; fancy gilt broaches and finger rings; gilt waist clasps and buckles; watch ribbons, with steel and gilt mounts; velvet purses; jet necklaces; jet waist buckles, lockets and broaches, with a variety of other FANCY GOODS.

ALSO—Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of U. S. army and navy buttons; steel coat and vest buttons; gilt and plated military ball buttons; superior gilt coat, coatee, and vest buttons, of the most approved manufactories; second quality and imitation gilt, in great variety; boys' fancy ball buttons; burnished white and yellow metal coat and vest do; plain and figured pearl shirt and vest do; and superior gilt and imitation cloak hooks, for sale by

John Price, Ag't.
No. 48½, N. Third street, Philadelphia.

August 19—5t*

CASH, CASH!!

I WILL give CASH for two or three thousand bushels of good merchantable

Wheat,

Delivered to me in October next, at the "*Eagle Steam Mill,*" now held by Mr. James Cuddy.

James K. Henderson,
3d Street.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 19, 1825.—tf

[illegible]

From Irish [illegible] Tales.

MICK PURCELL AND HIS COW.

"In the good days when the little people, most impudently called fairies, were more frequently seen than they are in these unbelieving times, a farmer, named Mick Purcell, rented a few acres of barren ground in the neighborhood of the once celebrated preceptory of Mourne, situated about three miles from Mallow, and thirteen from "the beautiful city called Cork." Mick had a wife and family; they did what they could, and that was but little, for the poor man, had no child grown up big enough to help him in his work; and all the poor woman could do was to mind the children, and to milk the cow, and to boil the potatoes, and carry the eggs to market to Mallow; but with all they could do, 'twas hard enough on them to pay the rent. Well, they did manage it for a good while, but at last came a bad year, and the little grain of oats was all spoiled, and the chickens died with the pip, and the pig got the measles—she sold in Mallow and brought almost nothing, and poor Mick found that he had'nt enough half to pay his rent, and two gales were due.

'Why, then, Molly,' says he, 'what'll we do?'

'Wisha, then, mavournene, what would you do but take the cow to the fair of Cork and sell her,' says she; and 'Monday is fair day, and so you must go to-morrow, that the poor beast may be rested again the fair.'

'And what'll we do when she's gone?' said Mick, sorrowfully.

'Never a know I know, Mick; but sure God won't leave us without him, Mick; and you know how good he was to us when poor little Billy was sick, and we had nothing at all for him to take, that good doctor gentleman at Ballydahin come riding and asking for a drink of milk; and how he gave us two shillings; and how he sent the things and the bottles for the child, and gave me my breakfast when I went over to ask a question, so he did; and how he came to see Billy, and never left off his goodness till he was quite well.'

'Oh! you are always that way, Molly, and I believe you are right after all, so I won't be sorry for selling the cow; but I'll go to-morrow, and you must put a needle and thread through my coat, for you know 'tis ripped under the arm.'

[Accordingly, on the morrow, Mick departs with his cow;—]

'Twas a fine day, and the sun shone brightly on the walls of the old abbey as he passed under them; he then crossed an extensive mountain tract, and after six long miles he came to the top of that hill; Bottle Hill 'tis called now, but that was not the name of it then, and just there a man overtook him. 'Good morrow,' says he, Good morrow, kindly, says Mick, looking at the stranger, who was a little man, you'd almost call him a dwarf, only he wasn't quite so little neither, he had a bit of an old, wrinkled, yellow face, for all the world like a dried cauliflower, only he had a sharp little nose, and red eyes, and white hair, and his lips were not red, but all his face was one color, and his eyes never quiet, but looking at every thing, and although they were red, they made Mick feel quite cold when he looked at them. In truth he did not much like the little man's company; and he couldn't see one bit of his legs nor his body, for though the day was warm, he was all wrapt up in a big great coat. Mick drove his cow something faster, but the little man kept up with him, Mick didn't know how he walked, for he was almost afraid to look at him, and yet he thought his fellow traveller did not seem to walk much like other men, nor to put one foot before the other, but to glide over the rough road, and rough enough it was, like a shadow, without noise and without effort. Mick's heart trembled within him, and he said a prayer to himself wishing he hadn't come out that day, or that he was on Fair-hill, or that he hadn't the cow to mind, that he might run away from the bad thing—when, in the midst of his fears, he was again addressed by his companion.'

[The stranger, finding that he is going to sell his cow, offers to become the purchaser, and to give an empty bottle, which he produces, in exchange; this proposition is of course received at first with scorn, but after some admirable dialogue, Mick finally consents, and the little man leaves him with the following directions.]

'When you go home, never mind if your wife is angry, but keep quiet yourself, and make her sweep the room clean, set the table out right, and spread a clean cloth over it, and then put the bottle on the ground, saying these words; 'Bottle, do your duty, and you will see the end of it.'

[Mick accordingly goes home, muttering prayers, and holding fast the bottle.]

'And what would I do if it broke,' thought he.

'Oh! but I'll take care of that.' So he put it into his bosom, and went on anxious to prove his bottle, and doubting the reception he should meet from his wife; balancing his anxieties with his expectation, his fears with his hopes, he reached home in the evening, and surprised his wife, sitting over the turf fire in the big chimney.

'Oh! Mick are you come back? Sure you weren't at Cork all the way. What has happened to you? Where is the Cow? Did you sell her? How much money did you get for her? What news have you?—Tell us every thing about it.

'Why, then, Molly, if you'll give me time, I'll tell you all about it. If you want to know where the cow is, 'tisn't Mick can tell you, for the never a know does he know where she is now.'

'Oh! then you sold her, and where's the money?'

'Arrah! stop awhile, Molly, and I'll tell you all about it.

'But what bottle is that under your waistcoat?' Said Molly, spying its neck sticking out.

'Why, then, be easy now, can't you,' says Mick, 'till I tell it to you,' and putting the bottle on the table, 'That's all I got for the cow.'

'His poor wife was thunderstruck. 'All you got! and what good is that, Mick? Oh! I never thought you was such a fool; and what'll we do for the rent, and what———'

'Now, Molly,' says Mick, 'can't you hearken to reason? Didn't I tell you how the old man, or whatsoever he was, met me—no he did not meet me neither, but he was there with me—on the big hill, and how he made me sell him the cow, and told me this bottle was the only thing for me?'

'Yes, indeed, the only thing for you, you fool!' said Molly, seizing the bottle to hurl it at her poor husband's head; but Mick caught it, and quietly (for he minded the old man's advice) loosened his wife's grasp, and placed the bottle again in his bosom.—Poor Molly set down crying, while Mick told her his story, with many a blessing between him and harm. His wife could not help believing him, particularly as she had much faith in fairies. She got up, however, without saying one word, and began to sweep the earthen floor with a bunch of heath; then tied up every thing, and put out the long table, and spread the clean cloth (for she had only one) upon it, and Mick, placing the bottle on the ground, looked at it and said—'Bottle, do your duty.'

'Look there! look there, mammy!' said his chubby eldest son, a boy about five years old—look there! look there!' and he sprung to his mother's side, as two tiny little fellows rose like light from the bottle, and in an instant covered the table with dishes and plates of gold and silver, full of the finest victuals that ever were seen, and when all was done went into the bottle again. Mick and his wife looked at every thing with astonishment; they had never seen such plates and dishes before, and didn't think they could ever admire them enough, the very sight almost took away their appetites, but at length Molly said, 'Come and sit down Mick, and try and eat a bit; sure you ought to be hungry after such a good day's work.

'Why, then, the man told no lie about the bottle.'

'Mick sat down after putting the children to the table, and they made a hearty meal, though they couldn't taste half the dishes.

"Now," says Molly, I wonder will those two good little gentlemen carry away these fine things again!' They waited, but no one came, so Molly put up the dishes and plates very carefully, saying, 'Why, then Mick, that was no lie sure enough; but you'll be a rich man yet, Mick Purcell.'

Mick and his wife and children went to their bed, not to sleep, but to settle about selling the fine things they did not want, and to take more land. Mick went to Cork and sold his plate, and bought a horse and cart, and began to shew that he was making money; and they did all they could to keep the bottle a secret; but for all that their landlord found it out, for he came to Mick one day and asked him where he got all his money—sure it was not by the farm; and he bothered him so much, that at last Mick told him of the bottle. His Landlord offered him a deal of money for it, but Mick would not give it, till at last he offered to give him all his farm forever: so Mick, who was so very rich, thought he'd never want any more money, and gave him the bottle; but Mick was mistaken, he and his family spent money as if there was no end to it, and to make the story short, they became poorer and poorer, till at last they had nothing but one cow; and Mick once more drove his cow before him to sell her at Cork fair, hoping to meet the old man and get another bottle. It was hardly day break when he left home, and he walked on at a good pace till he reached the big hill, the mists were sleeping in the valleys and curling like smoke wreaths upon the brown heath around him. The sun rose on his left, and just at his feet a lark sprang from its grassy couch, and poured forth its joyous matin song, ascending into the clear blue sky—

"*Till its form like a speck in the airiness blending,*
And thrilling with music, was melting in light."

'Mick listened as he advanced to the sweet song of the lark, but thinking, notwithstanding all the time of the little old man, when just as he reached the summit of the hill, and cast his eyes over the extensive prospect before and around him, he was startled and rejoiced by the same well-known voice, "Well, Mick Purcell I told you you would be a rich man:"

"Indeed, then, I was, that's no lie for you, sir. Good morning to you, but it is not rich I am now—but have you another bottle, for I want it as much now as I did long ago; so if you have it, sir, here is the cow for it."

"And here is the bottle," said the old man smiling; "you know what to do with it."

"Oh! then, sure I do, as a good right I have."

"Well, farewell forever, Mick Purcell; I told you you would be a rich man."

"And good bye to you sir," said Mick, as he turned back; "and good luck to you and good luck to the big hill—it wants a name—Bottle-hill. Good bye, sir, good bye;" so Mick walked back as fast as he could, never looking after the white faced little gentleman and the cow, so anxious was he to bring home the bottle. Well, he arrived with it safely enough, and called out as soon as he saw Molly, "Oh! sure I've another bottle!"

'Arrah! then, have you? why, then, you're a lucky man, Mick Purcell, that's what you are."

'In an instant she put every thing right; and Mick looking at his bottle, exultingly cried out, 'Bottle do your duty.' In a twinkling, two great stout men with big cudgels issued from the bottle, (I do not know how they got room in it) and belabored poor Mick and his wife, and all his family, till they lay on the floor, when in they went again. Mick, as soon as he recovered; got up and looked about him; he thought and thought, and at last he took up his wife and children; and leaving them to recover as well as they could, he took the bottle under his coat, and went to his landlord, who had a great company: he got a servant to tell him he wanted to speak to him, and at last he came out to Mick.

'Well, what do you want now?'

'Nothing, sir, only I have another bottle.'

'Oh! ho! is it as good as the first?'

'Yes, sir, and better; if you like, I will show it to you before all the ladies and gentlemen.'

'Come along, then.' So saying, Mick was brought into the great hall, where he saw his old bottle standing high upon a shelf; 'Ah! ha!' says he to himself, 'may be I wont have you by and by.'

'Now,' says the landlord, 'show us your bottle.' Mick set it on the floor, and uttered the words; in a moment the landlord was tumbled on the floor; ladies and gentlemen, servants and all, were running and roaring, sprawling and kicking and shrieking. Wine cups and salvers were knocked about in every direction, until the landlord cried out, 'Stop those two devils, Mick Purcell, or I'll have you hanged.'

'They shall never stop,' said Mick, 'till I get my own bottle that I see up there at top of that shelf.'

'Give it down to him, give it down to him, before we are killed!' says the landlord.

'Mick put the bottle in his bosom, in jumped the men into the new bottle, and he carried them home.' I need not lengthen my story by telling how he got richer than ever; how his son married his landlord's only daughter; how he and his wife died when they were very old; and how some of his servants, fighting at their wake, broke the bottles; but still the hill has the name upon it; aye, and so 'twill always be bottle hill to the end of the world; and so it ought, for it is a strange story!

[Every one will be struck by the general likeness this tale bears to that of the Bottle Imp: and we may recognize, also in it some traits of the Arabian Nights.]

BREWER.

A YOUNG MAN, in Philadelphia, native of that city, would be pleased to obtain a situation as a foreman and brewer, in a good brewhouse, in Pittsburgh, Kentucky, or any part of the western country. He has served a regular apprenticeship in Philadelphia, and has been employed as the head brewer, in several of the largest brew-houses in this country for many years, and is a full master of his business as a maltster and brewer of Porter, Ale, and Draft Beer, and well acquainted with bottling and refining all kinds of liquor. Any person wishing to realise a fortune with a small capital, in a few years, in the western country, may hear of this young man in Philadelphia, at No. 279, Walnut-street, two doors below Tenth-street, on the North side. Direct to S. C. B.

References to Mr. *Frederick Gaul, Sr.* and Mr. *John Larrer*, two of the first brewers in Philadelphia. Any person wishing to know the capability of the advertiser, may obtain information by writing to those gentlemen.

August 19—16t.jms.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,
BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3-4 PLAIDS, 4-4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes, which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

2000lbs. Cotton Yarn,

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange, at cash prices.

May 20.—tf.

OHIO PAPER MILL.

THE subscribers are disposed to dispose of that valuable property situate on Little Beaver Creek, about three fourths of a mile from its junction with the Ohio river, and forty miles below Pittsburgh—together with a large stock of Rags, &c. now on hand. The Mill contains two engines, vats, and stuff chests—five screws and presses, with every other convenience for carrying on the paper making business to advantage. The stream is one among the best in the western country for permanency, and the situation of the mill is not exceeded by that of any similar establishment for doing a profitable business.

The subscribers having become advanced in years, and unable to bestow the requisite attention, is the only inducement for thus offering to dispose of it. Any further information may be obtained by application to either of the subscribers.

John Bever,
Near the premises.
Jacob Bowman,
Brownsville

August 19—3mo

☞*Men of Capital and Manufacturers, attend!*

IRON-WORKS,
Sites for Forges, Mills, Factories, &c.
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of repose from the active pursuits in which he has been long engaged, proposes to *sell* on a *liberal credit*, the following property viz: 2 blast *Furnaces*, on the Iron-ore fork of Barton's creek in Dickson county, 40 miles west of Nashville, and 10 south of Cumberland river, with about 12,000 acres of well-timbered land, one half of which is fit for cultivation, with fine streams and several springs of excellent water. The ore bank from which these Furnaces are supplied, is about half a mile from each, the ground descending to the furnace and is not inferior to any in this, or perhaps any other country: the ore is believed to be inexhaustible, and is easily raised from the bank.—*Also a five-fire Forge* on Jones's creek, about 8 miles from the Furnace, having the advantage of most of the modern improvements. *Also*, a good site for a *forge* on the same creek, one mile above this establishment. On each of the last named places is a grist mill. *Also*, a very good site for a *forge* on main Turnbull creek, which affords water at all seasons for all kinds of machinery.—*Also*, a site for a *furnace* on the Beaverdam fork of Turnbull creek, with a good *ore* bank about 1 mile distant. (This ore bank ranks in quality with the Salisbury ore, on trial of the Springfield armory.) The surrounding country is thin land, handsomely timbered, and well watered with springs—The above sites are also situated in Dickson county, about 25 miles from Nashville, and 8 from the narrows of Harpeth. There is attached to them about 1000 acres of well timbered land. *Also* 3 other interesting sites, on Mill creek, a branch of Pine river, in Hickman county, about 6 miles from Duck river, with an inexhaustible bank of ore, and from 9 to 10,000 acres of land of inferior quality, but well timbered.—*Also* the justly celebrated site of *the Narrows of Harpeth*. This site I am constrained to believe combines more power and safety than any other on the western waters, and is better calculated for the preparation of steam engine materials, the making of arms, or building of steam boats, than any other within my knowledge in the United States.

The *Narrows of Harpeth* embrace a bend in that river of about 6 miles in its circuit, and coming within the distance of 60 yards at the conclusion of its circle: a *tunnel* has been excavated through the point, a distance of 96 yards, which is 15 feet wide, and 6 feet high by means of which a natural fall of water is gained, of near 19 feet. The river is here bottomed on a smooth sound rock, on one side is a solid bed of rocks of 250 feet in height, on the other the bank is of stiff blue clay 22 feet high, and would admit the raising of a dam 12 feet high with perfect safety, thereby affording a head and fall of 30 feet of water. The river Harpeth is navigable to this point in keel boats from 3 to 6 months in the year.—The power and advantages of this site are almost incalculable, and hold forth the strongest inducements to men of capital and enterprize, not only in the Manufacture of Iron and Iron implements, but also to the Manufacturer of *Cotton* and *Wool*. This site is about 20 miles from Nashville, and 6 from Cumberland river.

In addition to the above, the subscriber also offers for sale on the same terms, 3000 acres of *Land* in White's bend, from 6 to 12 miles below Nashville, on the margin of Cumberland river, well watered with numerous springs—Also 800 acres opposite the Harpeth Island, 22 miles below Nashville, 400 of which is low ground of first quality, with good springs on the upland—Also 657 acres including the mouth of Harpeth, with a handsome improvement thereon, with 100 acres of cleared land, and first-rate springs. Also, 640 acres of broken land, including what is called Weakley's ferry—Also, 400 acres, including Hamilton's ferry, 300 of which is of superior quality, with 80 acres cleared and a good spring—Also, 2000 acres including Well's ferry, on half bottom lands, no improvements—All of which lie on the margin of Cumberland river.—Also, 640 acres on the east fork of Yellow creek, of superior quality, 4 miles from the river.

Should these works and sites not be disposed of before the 1st of March, I will then receive proposals of partnership, for improving and carrying on the unimproved sites.

The subscriber will also *hire out* by the year, a set of furnace hands, well skilled in all the different branches of the business; also a considerable number of *forge* hands.

Letters addressed to me on the above subject at Nashville, will be promptly attended to.

MONTGOMERY BELL.

June 25 [August 12]—1m.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL, or grant a perpetual Lease of the property on which I reside. It will be disposed of entire, or in small lots to suit applicants. Terms advantageous.

Walter Forward.

August 5.—St.

Walter Fortune & Sons,
SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 13—6mo

Boarding and Day School,
For a limited number of Young Ladies.

MRS. OLVER

DESIRES to state, that her School will recommence on the *first day of September next*. The plan of education Mrs Olver wished to adopt, viz—"*whilst conveying instruction, to win* "*attention by kindness and affection; to cause a* "*knowledge of things to accompany the use of words,* "*and whilst informing the mind, to spare no pains* "*to improve the heart,*" she announced at the outset, with much diffidence; but now that feeling has greatly given way to the delightful one naturally incident to success: her endeavors have succeeded, in the short period of three months, beyond sanguine expectation, and has drawn from pupil, as well as parent, that approbation which calls for Mrs. Olver's best acknowledgments.

From the eastern cities of the Union, and from London, will be obtained, for the benefit of the school, the most desirable of the many publications which, in the present enlightened age, are constantly issuing from the press, to aid in the all-important work of education; a work which, as it becomes appreciated, cannot fail to produce those efforts in Pittsburgh, as will furnish at *home*, those advantages which are now sought for at the cost, pain, and danger of separating families, and sending female youth over the mountains.

MR. OLVER now unites his best exertions to assist in the school. In teaching Arithmetic, the method pursued is that of "Pestalozzi," with improvements, whereby the science in principle and in practice is learned so well and quickly. And an idea of book-keeping, in a plain and efficient manner, will be given those ladies who shall desire it.

MRS. BARLOW will continue to instruct, as before, in Music, French, and Drawing.

TERMS.

Board, . . .	$28 00 per qr.
Day Boarders, . . .	6 50 . .
Needle-work, Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, and Astronomy,	5 00 . .
Music, . . .	8 00 . .
French, . . .	6 00 . .
Drawing, . . .	6 00 . .

Pittsburgh, Grant's Hill, Aug 12, 1825—3t.

Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary.

THE public are respectfully informed that the *Quarto Edition* of this work will in future be published by N. BANGS and J. EMORY, Agents of the Methodist Book Concern, to whom all orders for it may be addressed, at No. 13 Crosby-street, where the Methodist Bookstore, Printing Office, and Bindery are now established.—They have now in Press, the 33d No. including *Jeremiah*—and information recently received from England, authorizes an expectation that the work will be completed in the course of a year. There will probably be about six Nos. more, making 38 in all.

All former agents and correspondents of A. PAUL will, in future, be supplied with this work by N. Bangs and J. Emory, who will also supply any odd Nos. or whole sets, and complete any imperfect sets, at the reduced price of $1 per No. They will also furnish any of the volumes already published, of which there are three on the Old Testament and two on the New, at $7 per vol. on the Old Testament, (containing 6 Nos. each,) and $8 per vol. on the New Testament, (containing 7 Nos. each,) all well bound. Those who wish the New Testament separately, can have it at the above price.

N. B. and J. E. have also purchased of A. Paul his Royal Octavo Stereotype Plates for this Commentary, and will in future publish this edition of it for the Methodist Book Concern. These Plates were cast by A. Chandler, of this city, and are of the best quality, and most carefully finished. The Proofs were examined by an able Classical Scholar. The work will be printed from them in the best manner on fine extra royal paper, affording a large handsome margin, and will be equally well bound. Price $5 per vol. The two volumes on the New Testament, and the first on the Old are now ready for delivery. The 2d vol. on the Old is stereotyped, and will very shortly be ready. The 3d and 4th on the Old which will complete the work, will be executed and issued with all practicable despatch.

⁂ Any person transmitting the *Cash*, in current money, post paid, to N. BANGS and J. EMORY, for *two copies*, either of any odd Numbers or Volumes, or of complete sets, either of the Quarto or Octavo, shall receive the third *gratis*.

The *names* of N. Bangs and J. Emory (formerly N. Bangs and T. Mason) will always be in the *imprint* on the title-page of their edition. They wish this to be particularly observed. The profits of those works, and of all others published for the Methodist Book Concern, are applied entirely to the spread of the Gospel, and to charitable purposes.

N. BANGS AND J. EMORY.
Agents of the Methodist Book Concern.
ABRAHAM PAUL.

New York, July 7, 1825. [August 5.—4t.]

Union Canal Lottery of Pa.
Eighteenth Class—New Series,

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825, and finished in a few moments.

66 *Numbers*—9 *Ballots to be Drawn.*

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000	is $25,000
1		12,500	12,500
1		5,660	5,660
1		5,000	5,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
50		200	10,000
57		100	10,000
114		50	5,700
285		20	5,700
1596		10	5,700
14364		5	15,960
			71,820
16,500	Prizes.		
29,260	Blanks.		$182,040

TICKETS $5 00,
Halves $2 50 | Quarters $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.

July 15, 1825—td.

Six Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the house of Wm. James, an apprentice to the shoemaking trade, named JAMES C. GRIFFEL, between the age of seventeen and eighteen; about five feet, five or six inches high: fair complexion, and fair hair. The above reward, but no charges, will be given to any person that will bring him back or lodge him in any gaol, so that I get him again. I forewarn all persons from harboring the said boy, as the law will be put in force against them.

Lewis James.

August 12, 1825.—3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Kensington or Suke's Run,

On Monday, the 5th day of September next,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ—

One frame mill house, a steam engine and apparatus, consisting of boilers, wheels, &c. &c. one turning lathe, one large grindstone, drums, belts, &c. *ALSO*,—The lease of the lot on which the said mill house is erected, the same being for a term of years. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *William Hall* at the suit of *William Tobin*.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Aug. 12, 1825—3t.

R. & J. TOWN

INFORM those who are indebted to them, that their accounts are placed in the hands of THOMAS COOPER, Esq. for collection, and request them to call and settle with him.

August 5, 1825—6t *

NOTICE.

WE have this day sold to the Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturing Company the investment we advanced to them last January. We have no further concern with their establishment.

James Taylor & Co.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1825—3t

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the school-room lately occupied by Mr. M. Sutherland, two doors from the corner of Wood-St., on Virgin Alley, above Messrs. Leckys' shop. He intends opening an

ENGLISH ACADEMY,

where the various branches of the numeral and classical sciences will be taught with assiduity and expedition; viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, elementary and practical, English Grammar, History, Geography, Mensuration, Surveying, Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Navigation, and the use of the Globes. He therefore hopes, from an experience of nine years' teaching, in most of the principal towns in the East, to receive a general share of patronage. The most strict attention will be paid to his pupils. Respectable credentials can be produced, and reference had to some of the most literary characters in the union. Gentlemen wishing to patronize him are requested to call at his school-room.

J M'Nevin.

Pittsburgh, July 22, 1825—6t.

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

THE following REAL ESTATE will be sold at private sale. The terms will be made accommodating to suit purchasers.

300 ACRES of
IMPROVED
LAND,

Situate on the east side of the Allegheny river, in Westmoreland county, one mile above Logan's Ferry. The Land is of the best quality. It extends along the river three hundred rods. There are seventy acres cleared. This tract, from its proximity to the Pittsburgh market and the fertility of the soil, would be a valuable acquisition to the practical farmer. The title is undisputed. *Alexander Logan*, Esquire, of Logan's Ferry will show the property to any person wishing to purchase.

ALSO,

Five contiguous Tracts of Patented Land, each containing about 300 Acres situate in Allegheny township, Armstrong county, on the waters of Long Run, about three miles from the Kiskimenetas river. All these tracts are settled. The land is of a middling quality and well watered. The neighboring Salt-Works furnish an excellent and ready market for every agricultural product. *Samuel Couch*, who lives on one of the tracts, will point out the lines.

For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber in Greensburgh, agent for the proprietors.

John Y. Barclay.

July 29, 1825—6t.

A HOUSE TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Smithfield and Second Streets, and a good STABLE, to let. Apply to

Henry Holdship.

July 29, 1825.—tf

A SECOND-HAND GIG,
FOR SALE, CHEAP,

OR will be exchanged for a strong DEARBORN WAGON, suitable for a farmer. *Apply to*

A. Way & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 22.—tf.

A TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE
And Two Sets of HARNESS,
FOR SALE.

A good Gig would be taken in Exchange.

INQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

July 22, 1825—tf.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,
Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

THE course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.

MR. SCOTT

Informs the citizens, that the Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday, the 8th inst. and that on every Monday following, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a class will be examined on one or other of the above branches, for the satisfaction of parents and guardians, on which days, and on no other, they will have an opportunity of examining the course of books, and the new plan on which the studies of the children are conducted. Terms $2 per quarter.

August 5, 1825.

Miscellany.

From Irish Fairy Tales.

MICK PURCELL AND HIS COW.

"In the good days when the little people, most impudently called fairies, were more frequently seen than they are in these unbelieving times, a farmer, named Mick Purcell, rented a few acres of barren ground in the neighborhood of the once celebrated preceptory of Mourne, situated about three miles from Mallow, and thirteen from "the beautiful city called Cork." Mick had a wife and family; they did what they could, and that was but little, for the poor man, had no child grown up big enough to help him in his work; and all the poor woman could do was to mind the children, and to milk the cow, and to boil the potatoes, and carry the eggs to market to Mallow; but with all they could do, 'twas hard enough on them to pay the rent. Well, they did manage it for a good while; but at last came a bad year, and the little grain of oats was all spoiled, and the chickens died with the pip, and the pig got the measles—she sold in Mallow and brought almost nothing, and poor Mick found that he had'nt enough half to pay his rent, and two gales were due.

'Why, then, Molly,' says he, 'what'll we do?'

'Wisha, then, mavournene, what would you do but take the cow to the fair of Cork and sell her,' says she; and 'Monday is fair day, and so you must go to-morrow, that the poor beast may be rested again the fair.'

'And what'll we do when she's gone?' said Mick, sorrowfully.

'Never a know I know, Mick; but sure God won't leave us without him, Mick; and you know how good he was to us when poor little Billy was sick, and we had nothing at all for him to take, that good doctor gentleman at Ballydahin come riding and asking for a drink of milk; and how he gave us two shillings; and how he sent the things and the bottles for the child, and gave me my breakfast when I went over to ask a question, so he did; and how he came to see Billy, and never left off his goodness till he was quite well.'

'Oh! you are always that way, Molly, and I believe you are right after all, so I won't be sorry for selling the cow; but I'll go to-morrow, and you must put a needle and thread through my coat, for you know 'tis ripped under the arm.'

[Accordingly, on the morrow, Mick departs with his cow;—]

'Twas a fine day, and the sun shone brightly on the walls of the old abbey as he passed under them; he then crossed an extensive mountain tract, and after six long miles he came to the top of that hill; Bottle Hill 'tis called now, but that was not the name of it then, and just there a man overtook him. 'Good morrow,' says he, Good morrow, kindly, says Mick, looking at the stranger, who was a little man, you'd almost call him a dwarf, only he wasn't quite so little neither, he had a bit of an old, wrinkled, yellow face, for all the world like a dried cauliflower, only he had a sharp little nose, and red eyes, and white hair, and his lips were not red, but all his face was one color, and his eyes never quiet, but looking at every thing, and although they were red, they made Mick feel quite cold when he looked at them. In truth he did not much like the little man's company; and he couldn't see one bit of his legs nor his body, for though the day was warm, he was all wrapt up in a big great coat. Mick drove his cow something faster, but the little man kept up with him, Mick didn't know how he walked, for he was almost afraid to look at him, and yet he thought his fellow traveller did not seem to walk much like other men, nor to put one foot before the other, but to glide over the rough road, and rough enough it was, like a shadow, without noise and without effort. Mick's heart trembled within him, and he said a prayer to himself wishing he hadn't come out that day, or that he was on Fair-hill, or that he hadn't the cow to mind, that he might run away from the bad thing—when, in the midst of his fears, he was again addressed by his companion.'

[The stranger, finding that he is going to sell his cow, offers to become the purchaser, and to give an empty bottle, which he produces, in exchange; this proposition is of course received at first with scorn, but after some admirable dialogue, Mick finally consents, and the little man leaves him with the following directions.]

'When you go home, never mind if your wife is angry, but keep quiet yourself, and make her sweep the room clean, set the table out right, and spread a clean cloth over it, and then put the bottle on the ground, saying these words; 'Bottle, do your duty, and you will see the end of it.'

[Mick accordingly goes home, muttering prayers, and holding fast the bottle.]

'And what would I do if it broke,' thought he.

'Oh! but I'll take care of that.' So he put it into his bosom, and went on anxious to prove his bottle, and doubting the reception he should meet from his wife; balancing his anxieties with his expectation, his fears with his hopes, he reached home in the evening, and surprised his wife, sitting over the turf fire in the big chimney.

'Oh! Mick are you come back? Sure you weren't at Cork all the way. What has happened to you? Where is the Cow? Did you sell her? How much money did you get for her? What news have you?—Tell us every thing about it.

'Why, then, Molly, if you'll give me time, I'll tell you all about it. If you want to know where the cow is, 'tisn't Mick can tell you, for the never a know does he know where she is now.'

'Oh! then you sold her, and where's the money?'

'Arrah! stop awhile, Molly, and I'll tell you all about it.

'But what bottle is that under your waistcoat?' Said Molly, spying its neck sticking out.

'Why, then, be easy now, can't you,' says Mick, 'till I tell it to you,' and putting the bottle on the table, 'That's all I got for the cow.'

'His poor wife was thunderstruck. 'All you got! and what good is that, Mick? Oh! I never thought you was such a fool; and what'll we do for the rent, and what————'

'Now, Molly,' says Mick, 'can't you hearken to reason? Didn't I tell you how the old man, or whatsoever he was, met me—no he did not meet me neither, but he was there with me—on the big hill, and how he made me sell him the cow, and told me this bottle was the only thing for me?'

'Yes, indeed, the only thing for you, you fool!' said Molly, seizing the bottle to hurl it at her poor husband's head; but Mick caught it, and quietly (for he minded the old man's advice) loosened his wife's grasp, and placed the bottle again in his bosom.—Poor Molly set down crying, while Mick told her his story, with many a blessing between him and harm. His wife could not help believing him, particularly as she had much faith in fairies. She got up, however, without saying one word, and began to sweep the earthen floor with a bunch of heath; then tied up every thing, and put out the long table, and spread the clean cloth (for she had only one) upon it, and Mick, placing the bottle on the ground, looked at it and said—'Bottle, do your duty,'

'Look there! look there, mammy!' said his chubby eldest son, a boy about five years old—look there! look there!' and he sprung to his mother's side, as two tiny little fellows rose like light from the bottle, and in an instant covered the table with dishes and plates of gold and silver, full of the finest victuals that ever were seen, and when all was done went into the bottle again Mick and his wife looked at every thing with astonishment; they had never seen such plates and dishes before, and didn't think they could ever admire them enough, the very sight almost took away their appetites, but at length Molly said, 'Come and sit down Mick, and try and eat a bit; sure you ought to be hungry after such a good day's work.

—"Why, then, the man told no lie about the bottle.'

'Mick sat down after putting the children to the table, and they made a hearty meal, though they couldn't taste half the dishes.

"Now," says Molly, I wonder will those two good little gentlemen carry away these fine things again!" They waited, but no one came, so Molly put up the dishes and plates very carefully, saying, 'Why, then Mick, that was no lie sure enough; but you'll be a rich man yet, Mick Purcell.'

'Mick and his wife and children went to their bed, not to sleep, but to settle about selling the fine things they did not want, and to take more land. Mick went to Cork and sold his plate, and bought a horse and cart, and began to shew that he was making money; and they did all they could to keep the bottle a secret; but for all that their landlord found it out, for he came to Mick one day and asked him where he got all his money—sure it was not by the farm; and he bothered him so much, that at last Mick told him of the bottle. His Landlord offered him a deal of money for it, but Mick would not give it, till at last he offered to give him all his farm forever: so Mick, who was so very rich, thought he'd never want any more money, and gave him the bottle; but Mick was mistaken, he and his family spent money as if there was no end to it, and to make the story short, they became poorer and poorer, till at last they had nothing but one cow; and Mick once more drove his cow before him to sell her at Cork fair, hoping to meet the old man and get another bottle. It was hardly day break when he left home, and he walked on at a good pace till he reached the big hill, the mists were sleeping in the valleys and curling like smoke wreaths upon the brown heath around him. The sun rose on his left, and just at his feet a lark sprang from its grassy couch, and poured forth its joyous matin song, ascending into the clear blue sky—

"*Till its form like a speck in the airiness blending,*
And thrilling with music, was melting in light."

'Mick listened as he advanced to the sweet song of the lark, but thinking, notwithstanding all the time of the little old man, when just as he reached the summit of the hill, and cast his eyes over the extensive prospect before and around him, he was startled and rejoiced by the same well-known voice, "Well, Mick Purcell I told you you would be a rich man:"

"Indeed, then, I was, that's no lie for you, sir. Good morning to you, but it is not rich I am now—but have you another bottle, for I want it as much now as I did long ago; so if you have it, sir, here is the cow for it."

"And here is the bottle," said the old man smiling; "you know what to do with it."

"Oh! then, sure I do, as a good right I have."

"Well, farewell forever, Mick Purcell; I told you you would be a rich man."

"And good bye to you sir," said Mick, as he turned back, "and good luck to you and good luck to the big hill—it wants a name—Bottle-hill. Good bye, sir, good bye;" so Mick walked back as fast as he could, never looking after the white faced little gentleman and the cow, so anxious was he to bring home the bottle. Well, he arrived with it safely enough, and called out as soon as he saw Molly, "Oh! sure I've another bottle!"

'Arrah! then, have you? why, then, you're a lucky man Mick Purcell, that's what you are."

'In an instant she put every thing right; and Mick looking at his bottle, exultingly cried out, 'Bottle do your duty.' In a twinkling two great stout men with big cudgels issued from the bottle, (I do not know how they got room in it) and belabored poor Mick and his wife, and all his family, till they lay on the floor, when in they went again. Mick, as soon as he recovered; got up and looked about him; he thought and thought, and at last he took up his wife and children; and leaving them to recover as well as they could, he took the bottle under his coat and went to his landlord, who had a great company: he got a servant to tell him he wanted to speak to him, and at last he came out to Mick.

'Well, what do you want now?'

'Nothing, sir, only I have another bottle.'

'Oh! ho! is it as good as the first?'

'Yes, sir, and better; if you like, I will show it to you before all the ladies and gentlemen.'

'Come along, then.' So saying, Mick was brought into the great hall, where he saw his old bottle standing high upon a shelf; 'Ah! ha!' says he to himself, 'may be I won't have you by and by.'

'Now,' says the landlord, 'show us your bottle.' Mick set it on the floor, and uttered the words; in a moment the landlord was tumbled on the floor; ladies and gentlemen, servants and all, were running and roaring, sprawling and kicking and shrieking Wine cups and salvers were knocked about in every direction, until the landlord cried out, 'Stop those two devils, Mick Purcell, or I'll have you hanged.'

'They shall never stop,' said Mick, 'till I get my own bottle that I see up there at top of that shelf.'

'Give it down to him, give it down to him, before we are killed!' says the landlord.

'Mick put the bottle in his bosom, in jumped the men into the new bottle, and he carried them home.' I need not lengthen my story by telling how he got richer than ever; how his son married his landlord's only daughter; how he and his wife died when they were very old; and how some of his servants, fighting at their wake, broke the bottles; but still the hill has the name upon it; aye, and so 'twill always be bottle hill to the end of the world; and so it ought, for it is a strange story!

[Every one will be struck by the general likeness this tale bears to that of the Bottle Imp: and we may recognize, also in it some traits of the Arabian Nights]

BREWER.

A YOUNG MAN, in Philadelphia, native of that city, would be pleased to obtain a situation as a foreman and brewer, in a good brewhouse, in Pittsburgh, Kentucky, or any part of the western country. He has served a regular apprenticeship in Philadelphia, and has been employed as the head brewer, in several of the largest brew-houses in this country for many years, and is a full master of his business as a maltster and brewer of Porter, Ale, and Draft Beer, and well acquainted with bottling and refining all kinds of liquor. Any person wishing to realise a fortune with a small capital, in a few years, in the western country, may hear of this young man in Philadelphia, at No 279, Walnut-street, two doors below Tenth-street, on the North side. Direct to S. C B

REFERENCE to Mr. *Frederick Gaul, Sr.* and Mr. *John Larrer*, two of the first brewers in Philadelphia. Any person wishing to know the capability of the advertiser, may obtain information by writing to those gentlemen.

August 19—16t.jms.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3 4 PLAIDS, 4 4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

2000lbs Cotton Yarn,

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange, at cash prices.

May 20.—tf.

OHIO PAPER MILL.

THE subscribers are disposed to *Sell or Rent* that valuable property situate on Little Beaver Creek, about three fourths of a mile from its junction with the Ohio river, and forty miles below Pittsburgh—together with a large stock of Rags, &c. now on hand. The Mill contains two engines, vats, and stuff chests—five screws and presses, with every other convenience for carrying on the paper making business to advantage. The stream is one among the best in the western country for permanency, and the situation of the mill is not exceeded by that of any similar establishment for doing a profitable business.

The subscribers having become advanced in years, and unable to bestow the requisite attention, is the only inducement for thus offering to dispose of it. Any further information may be obtained by application to either of the subscribers.

John Bever,
Near the premises.
Jacob Bowman,
Brownsville

August 19—3mo

☞*Men of Capital and Manufacturers, attend!*

IRON-WORKS,

Sites for Forges, Mills, Factories, &c.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of repose from the active pursuits in which he has been long engaged, proposes to *sell* on a *liberal credit*, the following property viz: 2 blast *Furnaces*, on the Iron ore fork of Barton's creek in Dickson county, 40 miles west of Nashville, and 10 south of Cumberland river, with about 12,000 acres of well-timbered land, one half of which is fit for cultivation, with fine streams and several springs of excellent water. The ore bank from which these Furnaces are supplied, is about half a mile from each, the ground descending to the furnace and is not inferior to any in this, or perhaps any other country: the ore is believed to be inexhaustible, and is easily raised from the bank.—*Also a five-fire Forge* on Jones's creek, about 8 miles from the Furnace, having the advantage of most of the modern improvements. *Also*, a good site for a *forge* on the same creek, one mile above this establishment. On each of the last named places is a grist mill. *Also*, a very good site for a *forge* on main Turnbull creek, which affords water at all seasons for all kinds of machinery.—*Also*, a site for a *furnace* on the Beaverdam fork of Turnbull creek, with a good *ore* bank about 1 mile distant. (This ore bank ranks in quality with the Salisbury ore, on trial of the Springfield armory.) The surrounding country is thin land, handsomely timbered, and well watered with springs—The above sites are also situated in Dickson county, about 25 miles from Nashville, and 8 from the narrows of Harpeth. There is attached to them about 1000 acres of well timbered land. *Also* 3 other interesting sites, on Mill creek, a branch of Piny river, in Hickman county, about 6 miles from Duck river, with an inexhaustible bank of ore, and from 9 to 10,000 acres of land of inferior quality, but well timbered.—*Also* the justly celebrated site of *the Narrows of Harpeth*. This site I am constrained to believe combines more power and safety than any other on the western waters, and is better calculated for the preparation of steam engine materials, the making of arms, or building of steam boats than any other within my knowledge in the United States

The *Narrows of Harpeth* embrace a bend in that river of about 6 miles in its circuit, and coming within the distance of 60 yards at the conclusion of its circle: a *tunnel* has been excavated through the point, a distance of 96 yards, which is 15 feet wide, and 6 feet high by means of which a natural fall of water is gained, of near 19 feet. The river is here bottomed on a smooth sound rock, on one side is a solid bed of rocks of 250 feet in height, on the other the bank is of stiff blue clay 22 feet high, and would admit the raising of a dam 12 feet high with perfect safety, thereby affording a head and fall of 30 feet of water. The river Harpeth is navigable to this point in keel boats from 3 to 6 months in the year.—The power and advantages of this site are almost incalculable, and hold forth the strongest inducements to men of capital and enterprize, not only in the Manufacture of Iron and Iron implements, but also to the Manufacturer of *Cotton* and *Wool*. This site is about 20 miles from Nashville, and 6 from Cumberland river.

In addition to the above, the subscriber also offers for sale on the same terms, 3000 acres of *Land* in White's bend, from 6 to 12 miles below Nashville, on the margin of Cumberland river, well watered with numerous springs—Also 800 acres opposite the Harpeth Island, 22 miles below Nashville, 400 of which is low ground of first quality, with good springs on the upland—Also 657 acres including the mouth of Harpeth, with a handsome improvement thereon, with 100 acres of cleared land, and first-rate springs. Also, 640 acres of broken land, including what is called Weakley's ferry—Also, 400 acres, including Hamilton's ferry, 300 of which is of superior quality, with 80 acres cleared and a good spring—Also, 2000 acres including Well's ferry, on half bottom lands, no improvements—All of which lie on the margin of Cumberland river.—Also, 640 acres on the east fork of Yellow creek, of superior quality, 4 miles from the river.

Should these works and sites not be disposed of before the 1st of March, I will then receive proposals of partnership, for improving and carrying on the unimproved sites.

The subscriber will also *hire out* by the year, a set of furnace hands, well skilled in all the different branches of the business; also a considerable number of *forge* hands.

Letters addressed to me on the above subject at Nashville, will be promptly attended to.

MONTGOMERY BELL.

June 25 [August 12]—1m.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL, or grant a perpetual Lease of the property on which I reside. It will be disposed of entire, or in small lots to suit applicants Terms advantageous.

Walter Forward.

August 5.—5t.

Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 13—6mos

Boarding and Day School;

For a limited number of Young Ladies.

MRS. OLVER

DESIRES to state, that her School will recommence on the *first day of September next* The plan of education Mrs Olver wished to adopt, viz:—"*whilst conveying instruction, to win "attentian by kindness and affection; to cause a "knowledge of things to accompany the use of words, "and whilst informing the mind, to spare no pains "to improve the heart,*" she announced at the onset, with much diffidence; but now that feeling has greatly given way to the delightful one naturally incident to success: her endeavors have succeeded, in the short period of three months, beyond sanguine expectation, and has drawn from pupil, as well as parent, that approbation which calls for Mrs. Olver's best acknowledgments

From the eastern cities of the Union, and from London, will be obtained, for the benefit of the school, the most desirable of the many publications which, in the present enlightened age, are constantly issuing from the press, to aid in the all-important work of education; a work which, as it becomes appreciated, cannot fail to produce those efforts in Pittsburgh, as will furnish at *home* those advantages which are now sought for at the cost, pain, and danger of separating families, and sending female youth over the mountains

MR. OLVER now unites his best exertions to assist in the school. In teaching Arithmetic, the method pursued is that of "Pestalozzi," with improvements, whereby the science in principle and in practice is learned so well and quickly And an idea of book keeping, in a plain and efficient manner, will be given those ladies who shall desire it.

MRS. BARLOW will continue to instruct, as before, in Music, French, and Drawing.

TERMS.

Board,	$28 00 per qr.
Day Boarders,	6 50
Needle-work, Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, and Astronomy,	5 00
Music,	8 00
French,	6 00
Drawing,	6 00

Pittsburgh, Grant's Hill, Aug 12, 1825—3t.

Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary.

THE public are respectfully informed that the *Quarto Edition* of this work will in future be published by N. BANGS and J. EMORY, Agents of the Methodist Book Concern, to whom all orders for it may be addressed, at No. 13 Crosby-street, where the Methodist Bookstore, Printing Office, and Bindery are now established.—They have now in Press, the 33d No. including *Jeremiah*—and information recently received from England, authorizes an expectation that the work will be completed in the course of a year. There will probably be about six Nos. more, making 38 in all.

All former agents and correspondents of A. PAUL will, in future, be supplied with this work by N. Bangs and J. Emory, who will also supply any odd Nos. or whole sets, and complete any imperfect sets, at the reduced price of $1 per No. They will also furnish any of the volumes already published, of which there are three on the Old Testament and two on the New, at $7 per vol. on the Old Testament, (containing 6 Nos. each,) and $8 per vol. on the New Testament, (containing 7 Nos. each,) all well bound. Those who wish the New Testament separately, can have it at the above price.

N B. and J E. have also purchased of A. Paul his Royal Octavo Stereotype Plates for this Commentary, and will in future publish this edition of it for the Methodist Book Concern. These Plates were cast by A. Chandler, of this city, and are of the best quality, and most carefully finished. The Proofs were examined by an able Classical Scholar. The work will be printed from them in the best manner on fine extra royal paper, affording a large handsome margin, and will be equally well bound. Price $5 per vol The two volumes on the New Testament, and the first on the Old are now ready for delivery. The 2d vol. on the Old is stereotyped, and will very shortly be ready The 3d and 4th on the Old which will complete the work, will be executed and issued with all practicable despatch.

⁂ Any person transmitting the *Cash*, in current money, post paid, to N. BANGS and J. EMORY for *two copies*, either of any odd Numbers or Volumes, or of complete sets, either of the Quarto or Octavo, shall receive the third *gratis*

The *names* of N. Bangs and J Emory (formerly N Bangs and T. Mason) will always be in the *imprint* on the title page of their edition. They wish this to be particularly observed The profits of those works, and of all others published for the Methodist Book Concern, are applied entirely to the spread of the Gospel, and to charitable purposes.

N. BANGS AND J EMORY.
Agents of the Methodist Book Concern.
ABRAHAM PAUL.

New York, July 7, 1825. [August 5.—4t.]

Union Canal Lottery of Pa.

Eighteenth Class—New Series,

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825, and finished in a few moments.

66 *Numbers*—9 *Ballots to be Drawn.*

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1		12,500		12 500
1		5,660		5 660
1		5,000		5,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10,000
57		100		5,700
114		50		5 700
285		20		5,700
1596		10		15,960
14364		5		71,820
16,500	Prizes.			$182,040
29,260	Blanks.			

TICKETS $5 00,

Halves $2 50 | Quarters $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.

July 15, 1825—td.

Six Cents Reward

ABSCONDED from the house of Wm. James, an apprentice to the shoemaking trade, named JAMES C. GRIFFEL, between the age of seventeen and eighteen; about five feet, five or six inches high: fair complexion, and fair hair. The above reward, but no charges, will be given to any person that will bring him back or lodge him in any gaol, so that I get him again. I forewarn all persons from harboring the said boy, as the law will be put in force against them.

Lewis James.

August 12, 1825.—3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Kensington or Suke's Run,

On Monday, the 5th day of September next,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ:—

One frame mill house, a steam engine and apparatus, consisting of boilers, wheels, &c. &c. one turning lathe, one large grindstone, drums, belts, *&c. ALSO*,—The lease of the lot on which the said mill house is erected, the same being for a term of years. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *William Hall* at the suit of *William Tobin*

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Aug. 12, 1825—3t.

R. & J. TOWN

INFORM those who are indebted to them, that their accounts are placed in the hands of THOMAS COOPER, Esq for collection, and request them to call and settle with him.

August 5, 1825—6t *

NOTICE.

WE have this day sold to the Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturing Company the investment we advanced to them last January. We have no further concern with their establishment.

James Taylor & Co.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1825—3t

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the school-room lately occupied by Mr. H. Sutherland, two doors from the corner of Wood-St., on Virgin Alley, above Messrs Leckys' shop. He intends opening an

ENGLISH ACADEMY,

where the various branches of the numeral and classical sciences will be taught with assiduity and expedition; viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, elementary and practical, English Grammar, History, Geography, Mensuration, Surveying, Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Navigation, and the use of the Globes. He therefore hopes, from an experience of nine years' teaching, in most of the principal towns in the East, to receive a general share of patronage. The most strict attention will be paid to his pupils. Respectable credentials can be produced, and reference had to some of the most literary characters in the union Gentlemen wishing to patronize him are requested to call at his school-room.

J M'Nevin.

Pittsburgh, July 22, 1825—6t.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE following REAL ESTATE will be sold at private sale. The terms will be made accommodating to suit purchasers.

300 ACRES of
IMPROVED
LAND,

Situate on the east side of the Allegheny river, in Westmoreland county, one mile above Logan's Ferry. The Land is of the best quality. It extends along the river three hundred rods There are seventy acres cleared. This tract, from its proximity to the Pittsburgh market and the fertility of the soil, would be a valuable acquisition to the practical farmer The title is undisputed. *Alexander Logan*, Esquire, of Logan's Ferry will show the property to any person wishing to purchase.

ALSO,

Five contiguous Tracts of Patented Land, each containing about 300 Acres situate in Allegheny township, Armstrong county, on the waters of Long Run, about three miles from the Kiskimenetas river. All these tracts are settled. The land is of a middling quality and well watered. The neighboring Salt-Works furnish an excellent and ready market for every agricultural product. *Samuel Couch*, who lives on one of the tracts, will point out the lines.

For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber in Greensburgh, agent for the proprietors.

John Y. Barclay.

July 29, 1825—6t.

A HOUSE TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Smithfield and Second Streets, and a good STABLE, to let. Apply to

Henry Holdship.

July 29, 1825.—tf

A SECOND-HAND GIG,

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

OR will be exchanged for a strong DEARBORN WAGON, suitable for a farmer.

Apply to

A. Way & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 22.—tf.

A TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE

And Two Sets of HARNESS,

FOR SALE.

A good Gig would be taken in Exchange.

INQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

July 22, 1825—tf.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

THE course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.

MR. SCOTT

Informs the citizens, that the Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday, the 8th inst. and that on every Monday following, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a class will be examined on one or other of the above branches, for the satisfaction of parents and guardians, on which days, and on no other, they will have an opportunity of examining the course of books, and the new plan on which the studies of the children are conducted. *Terms $2 per quarter.*

August 5, 1825.